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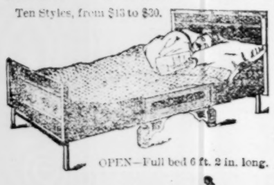

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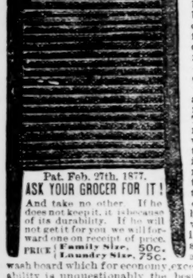

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A WASHINGTON letter-writer has this bit of gossip about Fred Douglass and his white wife: "It goes without saying that Fred Douglass is interesting. His wife is also interesting, and the pair in private life are a study. I am stating facts, and have not the remotest intention of touching on the reasons or influences bringing about their marriage. That it is a happy union no one can doubt. There is no overdemonstration of affection, but it exists and is genuine. Mrs. Douglass' father has never been reconciled to her marriage, but her mother and sisters, who were deeply grieved at the time, have recently visited her. Her uncle's family, who have resided here for some years, have not forgiven her, and hold no intercourse with her in any way. It is said that when they go to Europe her father will come to Washington to visit his brother, but that while his daughter and her husband are here he will not come. Perhaps it is not strange that Douglass should have wished to marry this woman, somewhat his equal intellectually. She is an attractive woman. On the other hand, Mrs. Douglass is very much in love with her husband. That she admires and is proud of him is plain to be seen. She is not a woman of impulses, but one of strong, sustained character, and, so far from ever regretting the step which led her to marry Douglass, she is rather growing happier and more satisfied as she seems the more sure of her affection for him. Of course, she could never have doubted his love for her. To a looker-on Douglass' manner toward his wife has a tender deference that is a beautiful sentiment of unspoken devotion."

SIR CHARLES WARREN, who has succeeded Sir E. Henderson in the Chief Commissionership of the London police, is an experienced soldier. He was a commander in the Guika campaign, and in the Griqua war; he commanded the entire field force in Bechuanaland in 1878, and organized a volunteer force for the aid of Natal and the Transvaal. In 1882 he was sent to Egypt to punish the murderers of Professor Palmer and restore the Khedive's authority in the desert. Last year he was at the head of the important Bechuanaland expedition, and at the beginning of the present war he was put in command of the British force at Suakim.

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A Florida house is shipping 2,500 bird skins a month to Newark, New Jersey, to be used in hat decorations. The birds killed for the purpose are the jay, lark, snipe, crane, hawk and black and other species. It is claimed that these birds are destructive to crops, and that they "won't be missed."

The cattlemen are finding out that it is cheaper to drive their cattle by the iron horse than by the old-fashioned animal with cow-boy attachment. The leading dealers are now inclined to believe that "the national trail" from Texas to Kansas and the Northwest will be abandoned in favor of railroad transportation.

Jack rabbits are said to be swarming through Nevada, Utah and Idaho, and doing much damage to crops. The epidemic is due, according to the popular opinion, to the efforts made by the authorities to exterminate the coyotes. There is now a bounty fixed by law for their scalps in Nevada, but the legislature will be asked to repeal the act.

An English statistical writer says that while population in Europe and the United States has risen thirty-four per cent since 1850, working power has increased 105 per cent, and as a consequence of this, five men can now accomplish as much as six in 1870, or eight in 1850. The world's steam power is now five and a half times what it was in 1850.

The plan of throwing a bridge over the Straits of Messina, that separates Sicily from Italy, will, when consummated, be one of the most striking feats of modern engineering. The place selected is where the channel is two and one-half miles wide and 361 feet deep, and two piers will support a viaduct of steel rails to the height of 328 feet above the water.

Agriculture, like all other of the arts and sciences, has seen wonderful advance within the last century in the line of tools. Improved machines and mechanical devices of many kinds have greatly reduced the farmer's manual labor and made an immense increase in the power of producing with a given amount of labor. The mowing-machine has almost supplanted the scythe, and the flail is fast becoming an interesting relic. Yet as late as 1830 in some parishes of England the laborers went about destroying every horse-power thrashing-machine they could find.

The subject of cremation has been recently discussed in the French Chamber of Deputies, and it has been decided that the mode of disposing of the dead will be left optional to the friends of the departed unless special arrangements have been made during the lifetime of the latter. In response to Bishop Freppel as to the immunity that criminals would enjoy if the bodies were subjected to incineration, M. Blatin, Deputy remarked that the examinations in case of suspected poisoning could be more usefully carried out before incineration. Even after incineration there are poisons which could be found in the ashes.

John Ruskin confesses that he would rather please the girls than do any other one thing. "My primary thought," he avows, "is how to serve them and make them happy; and if they could use me for a plank bridge over a stream or set me up for a post to tie a swing to, or anything of the sort not requiring me to talk, I should be quite happy in such a promotion." And John seems to think he is quite too kind and condescending for anything. Perhaps he is, taking the English view of the case. But over here any man who didn't do all he could to make the girls happy, as a matter of course, would be speedily and deservedly boycotted.

It is said that in Scotland glens whence many thousands of able-bodied men were sent forth are now used only for breeding grouse and game. A question of great practical importance is whether this degradation of the soil is wanton oppression of the poor, or whether it is necessitated by soil sterility. Properly managed naturally good soils may be kept always fertile, as England, Holland and other densely-populated countries have shown. But where land has become too sterile to pay for cultivation, letting it lie idle may be the only means of reclaiming it. Nature's processes are slow, but she charges nothing except time, and this with valueless land is not worth reckoning. While lying idle its occupancy by game can scarcely be regarded as a desecration.

A matter which is attracting much attention in England is the rapid diminution of the number of brewers. Sixteen years ago the brewers of the United Kingdom numbered 32,000. Between 1870 and 1880 they grew fewer at the rate of a thousand a year, and at the last-mentioned date only mustered some 22,000. In 1881 they had become reduced to 15,000. Since then the decline has been less rapid, but still they are yearly losing ground to a surprising extent. They number at the present time only 13,000, or 19,000 less than sixteen years ago. Were there a corresponding decrease in the consumption of beer it would be a cause of great rejoicing to temperance advocates; but such is not the case, though the temperance movement has had a perceptible effect upon the business, and it is expected to still further curtail it. The great cause is the levying of a duty upon beer instead of upon malt, which has had the effect of concentrating the business in fewer hands.

The Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, upon the question of animals in the United States affected with pleuro-pneumonia, says the number of cattle inspected during the last year embraced over 6,000 herds. In only 445 of these herds were infected animals found, and the number of diseased, but not the exposed, in these were 1,700 animals. This statement was made in reply to a contemporary which made the infected number 60,000 herds examined, healthy and otherwise. The disease seems virtually extirpated west of the Alleghenies.

Professor S. A. Forbes, of the University of Illinois at Champaign, has visited the farm of John Wilson, near Mount Palatine, in that State, to examine into the ravages of white ants. He found that the buildings on Mr. Wilson's farm had been almost destroyed by these insects. The ants are of a species seldom found in this country, but closely resembling the white ants of India. The insects first attacked the walls of an outdoor cellar, honey-combing the wood to such a dree that the sides and the roof fell in by their own weight. The ants do not like the light, and worked on the inside of the wood, where they could scarcely be detected. They left merely a thin shell of wood where they had worked. Going to the house of Mr. Wilson, they gnawed away the interior of the sills, the studdings, the doors and window casings, the rafters and shingles. They next hollowed out the sills of the granary and weakened other parts of it so much that the floor fell in. The cellar was completely ruined, and the house and granary will have to be torn down and rebuilt. The ants have been at work in these buildings four or five years. Professor Forbes thinks they were taken there in old timber. He advised Mr. Wilson to destroy the timbers which the ants had gnawed and to saturate the remaining ones with gasoline. Professor Forbes advises railroad men to look out for these pests, as they sometimes attack bridges and culverts.

Jefferson Davis in Irons.

An eye-witness, engaged in 1885 at Fortress Monroe in the ordnance department, now a resident and attached to the police department of Baltimore, says that when Mr. Davis landed from the gun-boat on the Government wharf, the guard that received him kept back the lookers on to a considerable distance while they conducted the prisoner to the interior of the fortification and to the casemate assigned for his incarceration. Soon after he was lodged there the officer of the day called and advised him that orders had been received from Washington to place him in irons, and asked him to submit by lying prostrate on the cot then within the casement. Mr. Davis, with some vehemence, objected, and asked that the order should be read to him. This was done, and he still refused, and declared that the manacles should only be placed on him by force. The blacksmith was then present with the leg-irons, and a soldier, being so ordered, placed his musket across the breast of the prisoner, pressed him to and then down on the cot. While held in that position the smith riveted the irons on the ankles, and the prisoner, thus secured, was locked in the casement. A day or so following, orders came from Washington to remove the manacles, and soon afterward to open the door, and finally to allow Mr. Davis to exercise himself by limited walks within the grounds. The order to iron was issued, it is said, by Secretary Stanton, and the preparations to do so were all made prior to the arrival of the gun-boat. President Johnson issued the ameliorating orders that followed.

The Fire Laws of Japan.

The severity with which persons in Japan are punished who have the misfortune to be burned out is stated as follows by the *Scientific American:*

If the house is occupied and is accidentally set on fire, the person through whose carelessness the fire is started receives ten days' imprisonment with hard labor; if it is inhabited and the fire be produced by the proprietor, then he is punished with twenty days; if the fire spreads to other houses, the sentence is forty days, and when anybody is killed thereby, one degree heavier; but if the person killed is a relative of the first degree, the punishment is 100 days; if the house belongs to the government, 100 days; if a temple, from sixty days to one year, but ten years are inflicted if it happens to be one of the great temples of Isle, or in the precincts of the Imperial Palace. If a robber sets fire unintentionally to a house, he is punished with, at least, three years' imprisonment with hard labor. Decapitation awaits incendiaries, ten years' penal servitude an attempt at arson; the punishment being mitigated if the would-be incendiary is a servant who has just received a sharp rebuke, or if the attempt be made on an uninhabited dwelling. If a man sets fire to his own house, ninety days, but if the fire spreads to houses in the neighborhood, two years and a half; and penal servitude for life is inflicted if the offender profits by the opportunity of the fire to purloin goods or property.

A Superstitious Emperor.

The Emperor Napoleon III. was by nature very superstitious, says a writer in the Philadelphia *Telegraph*. The following anecdote was related to me in 1864, long years before the fulfillment of the prediction that it contains: Napoleon III. one day took it into his head to consult the celebrated chiromancien, Desbarolles, who died the other day at a very advanced age. Desbarolles told him some curious facts respecting his character, his tastes, and his past life. "Now," quoth the Emperor, "tell me something about the future. Where will my death take place and by what malady shall I die?" Desbarolles hesitated for a moment. "Sire," he said, "you have asked me for a frank response, and I will reply to you frankly. You are destined to breathe your last on English soil, and you will perish by the knife." Very curiously was the prediction fulfilled, though the knife proved to be not that of an assassin, but that of a surgeon.

A South Carolina judge decides that tree climbing is an inalienable right of boys, over which municipal authorities have no jurisdiction.

WHAT TO BELIEVE.

He has no joy who has no trust!
The greatest faith brings greatest pleasure,
And I believe because I must
And would believe in perfect measure.
Therefore I send
To you, my friend,
This key to open mines of treasure:
Whatever else your hands restrain,
Let faith be free and trust remain.

Believe in summer's sun and shade,
Although to-day the snow be falling;
Expect glad voices in the glade,
Though now the winds alone are calling.
Have eyes to see
How fair things be;
Let Hope, not Fear, prove most enthralling;
And skies that shine will oftenest be
Stretched lovingly o'er thine and thee.

Have loyal faith in all thy kin,
Believe the best of one another;
One Father's heart takes all men in,
Be not suspicious of thy brother.
If one deceive
Why disbelieve
The rest, and so all kindness smother?
Who the most looks for love will find
Most certainly that hearts are kind.

Regard the age with hopeful thought,
Not it, but thou thyself are debtor;
Behold what wonders have been wrought;
Believe the world is getting better.
Oh, be thou brave
To help, and save,
And free men's hands from every fetter,
Yet know that cheery hopefulness
Is the great factor in success.

Above all things, in God believe,
And in His love that lasts forever;
No changeful friend thy heart to grieve
Is He who will forsake thee never.
In shine or shower
His blessings dower
The souls that trust with strong endeavor;
Believe, believe, for faith is best—
Believe, and find unbroken rest.

—*Marianne Farningham.*

A TRIAL OF FAITH.

"What I consider the essential element of happiness in any love affair is the supreme faith and perfect trust of the one in the other," said the heroine, in a voice that in a moderately pretty girl would have seemed authoritative, but not in a splendid creature as tall and stately as Tennyson's Maud, with red-brown hair, dark violet eyes, and a mouth shaped like Cupid's bow. "No matter what appearances are against him, no matter if time or distance or malicious tongues separate, the woman should trust. Since I have become engaged—"

"Engaged to do what, Florence?" asked Jack's sister, with her irreverent giggle. But what could you expect of a little undersized creature, with a turned-up nose, and a pair of green eyes as inquisitive as an interrogation point? "When I think that you and Jack are really to be married, it does seem too ridiculous; he just gone into the Senior at Yale, and you just out of school last June. And then such a lot of sweethearts as he has had! There were Emily Hazen, and Marie De Brese, and last year Professor Peter's daughter—the youngest one, with the big black eyes, that giggled. And to hear you, the veriest spitfire in school, when you get jealous, talking about love and trust and faith! Now, my lady, don't get vexed; it's all 'badinage and persiflage,' as the woman of society would say. I'm merely watching the miracle of love."

"I am eighteen years of age, Susie Lane, and your brother is—ah, twenty-one; we are neither of us children; and, beside, I'm not going to have you making fun of me this way, and ridiculing everything. I shall never tell you anything again as long as I live. I thought you sympathized—"

"Oh, Florence, don't cry," cried the scoffer, melted and distressed in turn. "Do let's sit down on this log, and tell us all about it. Bertie is dying to hear, and has been pinching me black and blue ever since we started. Don't mind me; you know Bertie and I are nothing but miserable school-girls in scrubby clothes, and know nothing but chemistry, and moral and mental philosophy, and French and German and the sciences, and English literature and Art; don't be bashful before us."

"Oh, hush, Sue,' cried Bertie; "we are tired of you and your nonsense. I want to have a real sensible, sentimental time. Let's sit right here. I wish I had my sketch-book. How deep the wood is, and how soft the shadows, and that bank of ferns, and the great boulder covered with lichens! See the water-fall yonder, and that half-charred log. Ah, this is the very forest of Arden. Come, dear, tell us all about it."

"Well," said the heroine, "it happened at this very spot, yesterday afternoon, just before he left on the 7 P. M. train. Indeed I just can't tell you the very words, girls, because it's kind of sacred; but he vowed he had never cared one straw for Emily Hazen or Marie DeBrese, and as for that Peters girl, he positively scorned her. I looked very uninterested and dignified, and said I really didn't know why he should make me his confidante, though I was Sue's friend and staying in his house, and all that, and he plumped right down there where you are sitting, Bertie, and kissed my hand, and told me— No, I just won't; but he talked perfectly beautifully about trust and faith, and how I must believe in him, even though he were far, far away at Yale, and I here in Pennsylvania. And he said we must remember we were together in heart 'though the hills lie between.'"

"He got that out of my scrap-book," said Sue, conscientiously. "But it came in very well. Jack is a very tidy boy, and I really believe he is in love this time, and I hope you will trust him, Florence. Let's go home and get into his top drawer, and turn out the mementos of the past. Do you know that the other day I stepped in while you and he were discussing constancy on the veranda, and I found twenty different locks of hair in one corner of the bureau—every color of the rainbow except gray—and all mixed up, so that they looked like Joseph's coat or a rag carpet."

"Don't mind Sue, Florie dear," said little Bertie, comfortingly. "I saw them, and there wasn't a strand of red—auburn, I mean—in the lot."

"I do not mind either of you," said Miss Maxwell, with dignity. "I love and—I trust."

"Sue! where is Sue?" called Mrs. Lane one morning about three weeks after this conversation. "Come into the library; your papa wishes to see you."

"I wonder what mamma wants?" said Sue, putting down her linen doilies, on which she was working a Rosina Emmett tea party, "When they go into the library, and shut the door, and call me, something has happened to Jack. By-the-way, you haven't had a letter for a week, have you, Florence?"

"Not for two weeks," said Florence, bravely, though the telltale color dyed her cheek for an instant with a crimson wave. "I don't believe you care one bit about poetry, Bertie. I've been reading this lovely 'Absence' for half an hour, and you keep on drawing as if it were 'Havens' Philosophy.'

"'What shall I do with all the days and hours
That must be counted ere I see thy face?'"

"I'd make caramels some of the time," said Sue, flippantly, "and swing in a hammock three hours a day at least."

"Sue! Sue!" came the voice from the library. "Daughter!" said her mamma, a pale, shrinking lady in a white wrapper and pretty embroidered breakfast cap. "Now don't get in a passion, dearest doctor; let Susie see the telegram. Oh, my dear, I fear something terrible has happened. I had a sort of presentiment; you know I was telling you, doctor—"

"Fiddlesticks with your presentiments!" roared the doctor, a red-faced old gentleman with a lot of blue-black hair that stood up from his forehead like porcupine bristles. "Something terrible indeed, something disgraceful, something dishonorable, something that brings my gray hairs in sorrow to the grave." The doctor had not a white lock in his head, but his meaning was apparent, if his language was figurative. "I always said John was a sentimental, tennis-playing idiot. Never let me hear of tennis-courts again. I would not give a cent for the whole of the present generation. That wretched college, with the professors and their family life—family life indeed! I knew John was a good-for-naught, spoiled by his mother out of all conscience; but to have disgraced himself, his family, all of us!—not that I consider him in the least to blame. He was always the most punctilious, the most strictly honorable, Quixotic creature. It was the woman, of course. She is twenty years older than he."

"No, papa," from Susie; "she's just nineteen."

"I know what I am talking about. All college belles are twenty years older than the men they elope with; and he was so trusting and confiding! The unhappy, hot-headed creature! to think he has deceived this splendid, beautiful, wealthy girl under my roof! Why, I almost felt like not sanctioning the engagement, because, taking place here, it looked as if I manœuvered for it. I a manœuvrer. Great Cæsar!"

"Hush, papa!" said Sue, clasping his arm as he frantically tore up and down the room. "Give me the message."

YALE COLLEGE, *September* 25, 188–.
"John Lane and lady will arrive at 7 P. M. Meet with carriage at station. Prepare supper and rooms. E. SEED."

"Oh, mamma! it is true, then, he is married; and if at Yale, to that Peters. What shall we do? Poor Florence! she is devoted to him, it will kill her. Oh, Jack! Jack; and to that scrubby girl! Don't let them come here, mamma. I'll telegraph."

"No; he *shall* come here," cried Jack's mother. "It's terrible, but the poor dear trusts and loves me. See, the telegram is to me, and you can't expect me, doctor"—turning with some violence on the almost insane father—"even *you* can't expect me to side against my only boy I have on earth."

"Come here!" said the doctor, almost calmed by the excess of passion in his bond-slave. "Of course he's coming here; he's got no other place to go. He hasn't married fifty thousand a year, has he? But the question is, Who will break it to that splendid creature? *I* can't tell her; *I can't* tell her: by Jove I can't. You go, Sue, and break it to her. Give her a hint. You women are clever enough at inveigling"—with a glare at wife and daughter that made the very cap strings palpitate. "Tell her he's dead, and then that he is married; that will ease her down a bit."

"Oh, don't say such a thing of my poor darling!" cried his mamma, instantly summoning up the image of the recreant John pale and beautiful in death.

"What's all this commotion about?" cried a fresh young voice. "Something about Jack, isn't it? Why what ails you all? He—is—not—dead—is he?"

"Yes," said the doctor, nodding violently, the appropriateness of his suggestion almost stunning him; "dead and buried. Oh no, my dear," as he saw the light die out of the proud, pretty face. "That's my way of breaking it to you. He's—he's—tell her, Sue, he's married. He is coming here, of all places, with his bride to-night, in a few hours, and, of all people, that beggarly Peters's daughter, who is twenty years older than he is, and not a dime to bless herself. Don't tell me she's not twenty years older than he, Mrs. Lane; I know these college belles. She is twenty years older if she is a day, and—"

"Read the telegram yourself, Florence," said Sue, through her tears.

The heroine stepped to the window and stood in the recess for five minutes, her back to the other three "Well?" she said, presently.

"Well?" re-echoed the trio, hanging on her words.

"He has been entrapped," said Florence, looking tall and stern "I blame her entirely. She made him do it. I always said she was the most manœuvering, deceitful— Oh, my poor Jack!" cried the heroine, in a burst of bitter weeping.

"I hear the carriage coming up the avenue, Florence," said Sue, in a low voice, as she tapped at the door at seven o'clock. "Why, Florence, you are perfectly lovely, all in white like a bride, and with your diamonds on. What a lovely color in your cheeks, too! Oh dear, what made him do it?"

"What made her do it?" said Miss Maxwell, with set lips. "Wait one minute. Does my train set in the back? She will be dirty and dusty, the little—"

"Never mind; we will go down to meet them."

Sue trembled, and Bertie's fifteen-year-old eyes were red with crying; but they descended together. "Your train rustles just as Lady Macbeth's does in the sleep-walking scene," whispered the youngest girl, and Florence took a momentary comfort in this momentous resemblance.

The doctor and his wife were in the hall; the carriage stopped; the door flew open.

"Well, mammy, here she is," cried Jack—a big, good-natured college boy with an honest pair of ugly gray eyes—and out stepped a wizened little old lady with a jolly kind face, for all the world the prophecy of Sue's at sixty-five.

"Why, it's Emily! it's Aunt Emmie! When did you come? Where did you come from? How are you here?"

"From England, on the Scythia," cried Jack, answering everybody at once. "I told Sneed to wire you, but I daresay he forgot Aunt Emmie's name, I had only time to shout out to him I wanted the carriage at the station. Why? what are you all so dazed and solemn about. Anything wrong? And you, Florence—What, my darling, crying—when I've brought you a beautiful diamond ring, with 'Fidelis mortem' as big as life inside?"—*Ina C. Cabel in, Harper's Bazar.*

Winning His Spurs.

Writing about Inspector Byrnes, chief of the New York police detective department, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* says: The inspector owes his spurs in one sense to a very insignificant piece of red ribbon. A number of years ago the inspector was put on the scent of a Madison avenue robbery. It was a skillful piece of work, and the robbers had so successfully covered their tracks that it was evident at once that they were all experts in the business. The house had been entered, the safe unlocked or opened in some manner, the money and jewels extracted and nothing left to show how it was all performed. But in this case excessive care in trying to cover their tracks proved to be the robbers' weak point rather than a double precaution. Between the sides of the safe and the inner drawer a very small piece of scarlet ribbon had been caught. It was merely a few threads, yet enough to tell a long tale. This was carefully preserved by the inspector and efforts made to attach some clew of the robbery to it. He naturally concluded that a female was connected in some way with the work, and his first thought was to look among the servants for the owner of the ribbon. Of the dozen or more women servants connected with the house one only was noticed to have a liking for scarlet ribbons. On several occasions she was seen to wear a ribbon which corresponded in color to the piece snugly stowed away in the inspector's pocketbook. The chambermaid, for such she was, was a light blonde, with an intelligent-looking face and of vivacious manners. She always appeared in a neat, tidy dress, and carried herself with evident self-independence. The inspector fixed upon her his suspicions, and watched her every action.

The little chambermaid likewise became suspicious and endeavored to avoid the sleuth-hound on all possible occasions. One day it was announced that she was about to leave. She had secured another position that suited her better, was her only excuse. The detective felt that he was narrowing her down, and determined to watch her all that night. His reward was forthcoming. About midnight she was observed leaving the house all alone. She carried nothing with her but a small bundle. A Madison avenue car was stopped by her and with the Inspector on the front platform it slowly rolled down town. At Canal street she dismounted and hurried along toward the East River, until she suddenly disappeared in one of the dark alleyways which runs in that street. The detective followed her, and with the assistance of two policemen the little chambermaid, with her two accomplices, were captured in a small tenement-house, where they they had taken up temporary quarters. Finding themselves caught, the three readily acknowledged their crime, and considerable of the money and all the jewels were recovered.

This, of course, gave the Inspector considerable notoriety and gained him fresh laurels. He was placed on more difficult jobs after that, and step by step he climbed up in his profession, until suddenly it was announced that he had been appointed inspector. This astonished many politicians and city officials at the time, but, as it was common to say, "it was Brynes' luck."

Curious Features of Mexican Life.

There is no end of curious things and conditions in Mexico. The people plow with the pronged stick, such as was used in Egypt and Palestine thousands of years ago. The cattle are yoked by a horizontal stick, tied with thongs to the horns; it is said that there is not a modern ox yoke in that country. The large majority of the male inhabitants wear sandals, which once put on are very rarely if ever taken off. One will see, says a correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal*, hundreds of laborers in the fields, naked, except for an apology for a pair of pantaloons. The hat—the high-crowned, broad brimmed sombrero—is the main article of dress. To this add a shawl, and the average Mexican considers himself got up in style. The balance of his dress, or the lack of it, is of little moment. A native will pay twenty-five dollars for a hat that will weigh five pounds, as much for a serape or shawl, and one dollar will furnish his pantaloons. If he has any money left he will buy a revolver, and take the chances of getting his dinner. Of thousands of Mexican women of the middle and lower classes that we saw on our trip, not one of them wore a bonnet; but the universal black shawl covered head and shoulders. The burro is the grand means of transportation, except the Mexican himself. The Mexican porter will carry a load of 300 pounds or more; and the burro must carry whatever can be heaped or tied upon him. All the wood that is burned in the towns and cities, the most of which are roots dug out of the ground and cut into lengths of about eighteen inches, is carried to market on the backs of the burros, as is also hay, milk—anything and everything. The burro is the express wagon and dray of Mexico. Occasionally, and only occasionally, one will see a cart or rough wagon, none of which, however, have a particle of iron in their construction. The wheels are cut out of solid wood, and the framework is held together by wooden pins or ropes.

When a considerable journey is to be taken they carry an extra axle, because as they never grease them they wear out in short order. It is said that one can hear the squeaking of the ungreased wheels of a cart train five miles. One of the strangest anomalies to be found in Mexico is that they use little or no iron in their domestic economies, yet every town of three or four thousand people and upward that we saw had a street car line with T rails running first and second class cars, their first-class cars and their roads equal, if not superior, to the street railroads of Indianapolis, and much cleaner.

Jack and Jim.

They grew in beauty side by side,
They filled one home with glee;
Jack was a base ball pitcher; Jim—
A cricketer was he

All perfect stood these noble youths
In beautiful Aprile,
Their pie-crust mouths were ever wreathed
With one seraphic smile.

But ere the summer time had waned,
And overcoats had come,
Jack's nose had lost its only bridge,
Jim's ear its only drum.

—*New York Journal.*

THE THRUSH.

The thrush sings high on the topmost bough,
Low, louder, low again; and now
He has changed his tree, you know not kow,
For you saw no flitting wing.

All the notes of the forest-throng,
Flute, reed and string, are in his song,
Never a fear knows he, nor wrong,
Nor a doubt of anything.

Small room for care in that soft breast;
All weather that comes is to him the best,
While he sees his mate close on her nest,
And the woods are full of Spring.

He has lost his last year's love, I know—
He, too—but 'tis little he keeps of woe;
For a bird forgets in a year, and so
No wonder the thrush can sing.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Most women are clothes observers.

The great woman question—"What did she have on?"—*Lynn Union.*

Before marriage a girl speaks to her lover with her eyes; after marriage, with her tongue.—*Life*

The number of men who are disappointed in love doesn't compare with the number who are disappointed in marriage.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Even water will burn in a hot enough fire,
And the cold often blows from the south,
And the size of the lie of the champion liar
Doesn't hinge on the size of his mouth.
—*Hatchet.*

A correspondent wants to know why a ball is called a "hop." Watch the gentlemen as they evade the ladies' trains and you will tumble.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Women and the weather are the two principal topics discussed by men, says a philosopher. And it may be added that both are mighty uncertain things.—*Boston Courier.*

An exchange suggests that young ladies give up the banjo and take to flute playing. This couldn't be done. It is impossible to talk while playing the flute.—*New Haven News.*

A SURE SIGN.

When goats decline to eat old rubber boots,
And crop the growing grasses in the lane,
The time for trimming nobby bathing suits
Is drawing near again.
—*Boston Courier.*

"It is healthier to lie on the right rather than the left side," says an astute health journal. Of course nobody wants to be on the "left" side, but a lawyer for instance often finds it healthy to lie on either side.—*Boston Bulletin.*

"Isn't that an Inter state cigar you are smoking?" he asked. "An Inter-state cigar! What's that?" queried the stranger. "Why, one that you can smoke in Maine and make the people in Texas hold their noses."—*Washington Hatchet.*

It seems from a careful count that there are only 2,000,000 pianos in the whole United States. No count has been made of flutes, accordeons, trombones and other instruments of torture. At a rough guess we put the number at 3,000,000,000.—*Philadelphia Call.*

When you've told your little story
And have settled to the glory
Of extravagant narration most successfully displayed,
How you turn a billious yellow
When you hear some other fellow
With his wretched "That reminds me" lay
you snugly in the shade.
—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

A man in the coal region put a little dynamite in the cooking stove to remove clinkers. It removed them. It also removed three chairs, one table, one family cat, a twenty-four-hour clock, four dollars' worth of dishes, and the stove. The fact that the man was likewise removed, in something of a hurry, will be apt to prevent his mode of removing clinkers becoming popular.—*Norristown Herald.*

Romance of a Photograph.

About two years ago a wealthy gentleman from Denver City, Col., sauntered into Charley Howland's photograph gallery and carelessly inquired of the proprietor the name of the young lady whose photograph adorned one of the cases at the gallery entrance. Mr. Howland referred the inquirer to his clerk, and she, after much searching through the gallery records, produced the name. The gentleman then asked to purchase the likeness, but finding its sale was against photograph gallery ethics left, not, however, until he had made a memorandum of the young lady's name. A city directory was at once consulted, and by ways known to wealthy Denver gentlemen a meeting between the original of the photograph and the man in love with it occurred. It was the first meeting. Last week a wedding notice was printed in the Cincinnati papers, and it ran about as follows:

Married, at the home of the bride's parents in Cincinnati, Miss —— to Mr. ——, of Denver, Col. No cards.

Who is there to say there is nothing in "love at first sight?" With a rich husband for a destiny, what handsome young lady would not be willing to have her likeness adorn the entrance to a photograph gallery?—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Peculiar Cure for Earache.

A peculiar method of curing earache prevails among the sailors and bathers at Viareggio and Leghorn, and, indeed, all along the coast of that part of Italy. A piece of old linen is spread with melted beeswax—the purer the better—and then rolled tightly into a cornucopia shape, the small end of which is introduced into the patient's ear as he lies down. The cornucopia should not be less than three, four, or even five inches long. Flannel cloths are then laid over the head and face, the cornucopia is set alight, and burns as long as the patient can bear it, until burned quite near the face, when it is removed from the ear. This proceeding gives almost intant relief, and if the pain happens to have been caused by the presence of any foreign substance in the ear it will come away with the cornucopia.

The Preacher Was Disconcerted.

A clergyman who was visiting last summer at a little place near Cape Ann called for his horse one Sunday morning, as he wished to ride to church. Joe, the old servant, returned with the information that the animal could not be found, and had probably wandered into an adjoining pasture. The preacher accordingly set out to walk to the church, where he was engaged to deliver the morning sermon. The opening hymn having been sung and an effective prayer made, the good man arose and announced the text, which was: "Oh, that I could find him." He was somewhat disconcerted by the wild appearance of Joe in the doorway, who, red-faced and short of breath, shouted in a relieved tone: "Oh, you can find him fast enough; he's over in Bill Brown's barn."—*Boston Beacon.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1886.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

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FOR 1886.

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1886.

—The track of the Mt. Airy extension of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad is now laid to a point nine miles from Greensboro.

TEXAS.—Damaging rain and hail storm in Denton and other localities last week. And on Sunday a terrific thunder and hail storm inflicted great damage at Elgin.

—The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court in the case of Wm. Gooch and Jas. A. Smith, for the murder of John A. Cheatham, in Raleigh.

—Alex. Robbins, the father of W. M. Robbins, of Statesville, and F. C. Robbins, of Lexington, died at his home near Trinity College, Randolph County, on the 8th inst.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Senator Vance's bill to repeal the civil service law was defeated by 36 to 6. Mr. Randall's proposition in the House was defeated by 155 to 41.

—Miss Tabitha A. Holton, the first and only female lawyer in the State, and perhaps in the South, died at Yadkinville on the 14th inst.

—Everything is now busy about Black Mountain in getting ready for the happy company of teachers and their friends who will be there in their annual assembly, June 23.

—Rev. Hammer, who eloped with Parson's wife, in Guilford county, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $200, and 12 months in jail.

PREMIUM LIST.—We acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet copy of the premium list of the 26th Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, to be held in Raleigh from October 26 to 29th inclusive.

—Dr. Bowers, of San Francisco, who poisoned his wife to obtain the insurance of $17,000 on her life, has been sentenced to be hung.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Col. Richard M. Hoe, head of the firm of H. Hoe & Co., printing press manufacturers, died suddenly to-day, at Florence, Italy.

—Bills have been favorably reported to the Senate from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, appropriating $80,000 for a public building at Asheville, N. C., and $200,000 for a public building at Savannah, Georgia.

—King Ludwig, Bavaria's mad ruler, has been deposed and removed to Berg Castle, where he drowned himself in the lake in presence of his physician who vainly endeavored to rescue him. His mother has retired to a convent.

—A very outrageous crime was perpetrated last week upon John Davis, a half witted white lad from this State. The young man was taken by two companions into Holston river and left to drown. None of the men offered to help him. They are in jail for murder.

—There are now in Swain and other extreme Western counties 1,881 Cherokee Indians. They hold 73,000 acres of land by deed of trust. They are urged to go to the Indian Territory and are now considering the matter.

—GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for July opens its one hundred and thirteenth volume, and is an especially bright and handsome number. A variety of good short stories and poems complete a number that shows decided improvement under the new management. The subscription price to GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK is $2.00 a year, or $1.00 for the 6 remaining months commencing with the July number.

—The annual commencement exercises of Gaston College came off on May 27th and 28th. The weather was favorable and the audience quite large and attentive. Dr. E. Rondthaler preached the annual sermon and delivered the literary address. Both efforts were such as might be expected from that distinguished divine and progressive educator. Lasting good for the cause of education and religion, we trust will grow out of his work here. The Dr. made a most favorable impression upon our people, and he will not soon be forgotten.—*Charlotte Observer Correspondence.*

The Wadesboro *Intelligencer* gives a lengthy and minute account of the sufferings and death of Robbie Robinson, of Anson county, supposed to have been in consequence of the bite of a rabid dog, in August, 1884 Robbie was bitton on the arm, but within some days the wound was cauterized, and nearly two years passing away without any unfavorable symtoms, it was supposed that the patient was out of danger. About the 10th of June, 1886, he was stung by bees on the wounded arm and near the wound, after which he complained of a numbness and twitching of that arm, which however passed away. After this, however, the symtoms grew more violent, and within a short time hydrophobia in its worst form was developed, resulting in death.—*Greensborn Workman.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Mrs. Rights' school closed with an Entertainment on the night of June 8th, at the Moravian church, in Kernersville. The attendance was as large as usual, one-third of those present having to stand up for want of seats, and as it lasted over three hours they must have become tired, notwithstanding everything went off quietly.

The pupils acquitted themselves satisfactorily, and visitors in general appeared to be pleased.

The Baby Concert, by some fifteen little girls, each with her doll in her arms, seemed to be the crowning glory of the occasion. The singing in general was good, Miss Cora Hendricks having charge of the organ.

On the next night, Tuesday, was the Promenade party, in the grove around the church, and there was a general turn out, not only of the children and young people, but of their seniors likewise, and all entered into the occasion with a zest interesting to witness. Mr. Carter was present with a supply of lemonade and ice cream and seemed to be well patronized.

On Monday, 14th, there was a marriage of some parties in town: Mrs. Mooney, aged 48 to Mr. Harris, aged 21; and next morning, at the Kerner House, where he brought her, and where they are staying, a lady boarder asked him, in all seriousness, if that was his mother.

Mr. Robert Duggins told me that the other night he waked up and heard a strange noise in the room, and after listening some time he raised up in the bed, the moon gave some light in the room, and he noticed something on the trundle-bed, where his little three year old boy was sleeping, and getting up to examine found it was a cat lying on the breast of the child with its fore paws on each cheek and its mouth at the child's mouth apparently sucking its breath, and the feet all the time in motion. He said he jerked it off and threw it out at the door, but it tried to get right back, and when the door was shut scratched and mewed to get in. The cat belonged there, was the boy's pet and had been permitted to sleep with him sometimes. Mr. Duggins killed the cat next morning.

On last Saturday, June 12th, the first wheat was cut here in town, and so far what has been cut seems to be pretty good. C. L. R.

Kernersville, June 18th, 1886.

To the Public School Teachers of Forsyth County.

At the last meeting of the County Board of Education three Teachers' Institutes were ordered to be held this year, viz: One at Winston, to begin on the 6th of July, and continue until the 20th; a second at Kernersville, from August 2nd to the 14th; and a third at Lewisville, from August 16th to the 28th. The *first* will be conducted jointly with the State Normal, which opens at the Graded School in Winston, on the 5th of July, and continues till the 23rd of the month. Our Institute, however, will be limited to a term of *ten* days, and has been placed under the control of Prof. Tomlinsan, who has courteously consented to assume the superintendence of it by request of the County Board; the *next*, viz: that at Kernersville, will be under the control of the County Superintendent, assisted by Prof. Ray, of that place; the *third* and last one, at Lewisville, will also be under the direction of the County Superintendent, who will procure such help for the occasion as he can then obtain. By reference to Sec. 2,567 of the Common School Law, you will see that all the Teachers, both white and colored, are *"required"* to attend Institutes. Now, although a teacher may not attend *all* these Institutes (though at liberty to do so,) it is plainly his duty to attend at least *one*, and he may select that which is most convenient for him, thus complying with the law. Arrangements have been made for holding the Institute for the white teachers in the Graded School building and for the colored teachers in the Court-house, during the Institute at Winston. There can be no doubt that the Institute at Winston will afford to teachers the finest opportunities for improvement. The exercises there being in charge of Prof. Tomlinson, (whose reputation alone is a sufficient guarantee for good work), assisted by other eminent instructors as he will be, cannot fail to come up to all that can be asked for in his line. The teachers are, therefore, all of them, earnestly requested and advised to attend *there* and avail themselves of the freely-offered benefits of both Normal and Institute. Neither of the other Institutes can reasonably be expected to offer equal attractions. It is for this reason the Superintendent so urgently calls upon you, one and all, to come up and derive all the advantage you can from this liberality of the State to your profession.

I will also add, for the information of all concerned, that I shall be at the Court-house in Winston on the 8th, 9th and 10th of July next, for the purpose of examining applicants for teachers' certificates.

A. I. BUTNER, *Co, Supt.*

State Fair 1886.

The next State Fair will be held in Raleigh, commencing October 26 and continuing for the week.

The Premium List will be issued in a few days, having just been completed by the Executive Committee, and will be thoroughly distributed. The departments of Field Crops and Live Stock have been made specially attractive, more liberal premiums being offered than ever before.

In addition to the many attractions which the Fair usually affords the State Agricultural Department will make an exhibit similar to that made at the Exposition in 1884. This alone will be well worth a visit to Raleigh.

The Race Track is being improved and some of the finest horses in the country will be present.

Arrangements have been made with the various lines of railroads in the State for low passenger rates and special trains.

The new President of the Society, M. W. G. Upchurch, is giving his personal attention to the details, and will omit nothing to make the Fair of 1886 the most successful, indeed the best in every way, that has ever been held in the State.

Those who may wish copies of the Premium List, or further information in regard to the Fair, should write to John Nichols, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.—*The Buletin of the Department Agriculture.*

The premium list of the State Fair of 1886 is a notable one. The $6,000 in premiums catch the eye and show the liberality of the State agricultural society. Among the premiums are, for cotton: $50 for best bale, $50 for largest yield from five acres, $50 from largest yield upon one acre where Raleigh standard guano was used. The second premiums are all valuable. For tobacco the chief premiums are: For best ten pounds bright lemon wrapper $40; for same mahogony wrappers $40; for best ten pounds yellow leaf made by use of Raleigh standard guano $50. The second premiums are valuable, and other premiums are offered. For corn $50 is offered for the largest yield from five acres, $50 for largest yield by use of Raleigh standard guano. For the largest yield of wheat on five acres $50 is offered, and the same for oats. For rye and rice valuable premiums are offered, as well as for field peas, ground peas, seeds, hay, root crops, garden crops, &c. There are for the field and garden crops alone no less than seventy-six premiums, aggregating over $1,000. For the largest yield of hay from one acre no less than $50 is offered. These liberal premiums please the farmers.

In the department of horses there are several hundred dollars in premiums, such as $25 each for best thoroughbred stallion, best thoroughbred brood mare, best trotting bred stallion, best trotting bred mare, best heavy draft stallion, best brood mare, best team of carriage or buggy horses (heavy and light,) best banker pony.

In the cattle department, of which Mr. W. C. Stronach is director, there are numerous prizes. Among these are best bull $20, cow $20, herd $40; of Jersey, Guernsey, Devon Ayrshire, Shorthorns, Holsteins, Hereford and grade or native breeds. There is a sweepstakes prize of $40 for the best milch cow in North Carolina, of any breed. For sheep there are liberal prizes. The premiums in the other departments, poultry orchard, products, pantry supplies, manufactures, ladies' work, &c, the liberal. The best display of evergreens, flowers and ornamental shrubs will receive a premium of $25 to florist, $15 to amatuers.

For the best original painting, the subject to be North Carolina scenery, the premium is $50. There are other liberal premiums in the department of fine arts, of which Dr. R. H. Lewis, of Raleigh, is director.

The race purses are handsome, ranging from $375 to $1,250. The arrangement of these premiums is much more satisfactory than in past years. At the last fair the new system was inaugurated and worked well.

As a new departure the premium list (which may be had upon application to secretary John Nichols at Raleigh) gives the rates of fare for special tickets to the fair from all points on the Wilmington & Weldon Raleigh & Gaston, Raleigh & Augusta, Carolina Central, Richmond & Danville, Western North Carolina and Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railways. The rates on other lines (which will be the same) will be announced later. The prospects are bright for a grand fair.—*News-Observer.*

Pensions and Politics.

From Harper's Weekly.

The Blair pension bill give Senator Blair another title to the name of the most reckless squanderer of the public money. The bill pensions every soldier who served in the army for three months, and who is now disabled and dependent upon his own labor for support, as well as the dependent parents of soldiers who died in the service from disability contracted in the service. The three months' soldier may have emerged from the service perfectly well, and have been disabled since the war by causes in no way connected with military service. But the fact that his name was borne on the rolls of the army for three months, and that he is now unable to earn his living, is to secure him a pension. Having received a bounty for entering the service, he is now to receive a bonnty for having entered it. Senator Teller said frankly, "This is a bounty which we propose to give to show our appreciation of their patriotic service." Nobody could say how much money the bill would probably take from the Treasury. Mr. Blair seemed to be entirely indifferent to that subject. His theory, he said, was that "these men, to be provided for by somebody, should be provided for by sixty million people, instead of by their comparatively few associates in the communities in which they live."

Congress undoubtedly has the power to give a pension of a hundred dollars a month to everybody who served for a month in the army. Indeed, a proposition to pension everybody who served for a certain time has been already made, although not at the rate we mention. But should Congress undertake to pass such a bill as we suppose there would be such an uproar in the country that it would promptly recede Would the uproar mean that the American people are ungrateful, and coldly neglect those citizens who imperiled their lives for the Union? Let the existing pension rolls and appropriations and the consciousness of every honorable veteran answer. What then, would it mean? It would mean only that there is a reasonable limit to be laid upon the taxation which ought to be laid upon the industry of the country, for its industry and the working-man who pays the taxes, and that that reasonable limit has been reached. More than sixty-five millions of dollars were paid for pensions during the last year, and since the establishment of the government nearly $900,000,000 have been paid in pensions. That amount is not a monument of national ingratitude or neglect of the soldiers. At present those who were disabled in the service are properly pensioned, and the families of those who were killed. The laws give veterans also a preference in appointments in the civil service. The fact of service in the Union army gives also a preference in private employment. This is certainly a reasonable limit of consideration. To go farther is to enter upon a boundless expenditure. If a soldier who served for three months, and received his bounty, and was discharged perfectly sound and well, should be supported by the Treasury because he is now, and perhaps through evil courses, disabled and unable to support himself and the reason is national gratitude, it may be argued as forcibly that if he is to be supported, he should be supported comfortably, and that a niggardly stipend is unworthy a grateful nation of sixty millions of people.

The truth is, as the soldiers undoubtedly know, that all this increase and extension of pension beyond a fair and reasonable sum is less gratitude then politics. There is a great deal of political posing as the soldiers' friend and the millitary oaganization are the skeletons of very powerful and extensive political forces. It is to be hoped that the House will arrest the Blair pension bill, and that it will insist that the taxpayers shall know what sum it purposes to add to the taxes. The President's veto remains of the House should fail. The bill opens the way to laying intolerable bardens upon the country under the plea of national gratitude. The next step would inevitably fellow, and a general pension bill would be urged upon the grounds as the Blair bill. Those who oppose such enormous taxation need not be troubled by the taunt that they are no friends of the soldier. They can point to the actual yearly expenditure, and to the fact that the pension laws cover all cases for which just pensions should be paid Those who oppose subsidies are reproached with indifference or hostility to certain American interests. It is impossible to oppose any kind of raid upon the Treasury without a charge of hostility to the beneficiary. But that is not a very important consideration. The duty of Congress is to see that no wild raids are made upon the Treasury, and the duty of the press is to expose them plainly to public attention,

The amount of legal tender notes deposited in the United States treasury in connection with the redemption of national bank notes is $61,252,624. The New York banks alone hold $35,000,000 more of them so that there are probably about $125,000,000 of these notes practically retired from circulation. In the meantime the national bank currencey has run down to $311,000,000. The squeezing process thus continues, and it is no wonder that we are suffering the pangs of hard times in the region of our vitals.—*Exchange.*

T. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

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In this department we are fully prepared to meet the wants of the trade and able to meet any and all competition from every source. We invite an examination of our stock and prices.

RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.

We buy our Coffees in large lots from importers, Sugars from the refineries, Syrups, Molasses, Oils, Meats, Flour and Ship Stuff in car load lots at the lowest cash prices.

WE ALSO BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES

Leather, White Lead, Ropes, Buckets, Tubs, Kegs, Drugs, Fish, Glass, Putty, Tin-Ware and hundreds of other things,

HARDWARE.

Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Mattocks, Handled Hoes, Locks, Hinges, Pocket and Table Knives, Files, Grass Scythes, Grain Scythes and Cradles, Saws, Steel Plows and a full line of Staple Hardware as cheap as the cheapest.

HATS.

We buy them in large quantities by the solid case which enables us to sell them for less money than the same goods can be bought elsewhere from parties not buying to same advantage.

SHOES AND BOOTS.

We make these a specialty, and in addition to a full line of other makes we have increased our assortment of the celebrated BAY STATE SHOES AND BOOTS. Also have a splendid assortment of T. MILES' SON'S Men's and Ladies' fine Shoes. There are no equals to these Shoes. We have the control of them in this market and sell them very low. Our Men's RANDOLPH $2.00 Shoes are the best home-made Calf Skin Shoes for the money we have ever seen.

We have in stock Children's Shoes of every good style from 25 cents to $2.00 per pair, Misses' from 60 cents to $3.00 per pair, Ladies, including Slippers, Oxford Ties, Cloth Gaiters and Foxed Gaiters from 75 cents to $5.50 per pair, Boys' and Men's Shoes from 60 cents to $7.50 per pair. Boots $1.00 to $6.00 per pair

We Have in Stock more than 5,000 Pair.

MEN'S GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Cottonades, Drills, Shirtings, Gauze and Dress Shirts, Collars, Half Hose, Suspenders, and a full line of furnishing goods.

FRIES' Jeans, Cottonades, Cotton Yarn, Bed Laps Arista Sheeting. EAGLE & PHŒNIX Jeans, Cottonades, Tickings, Shirtings and Ball Sewing Cotton, CEDAR FALLS Sheeting. L. B. & L. S. HOLT'S Plaids, J. & P. COAT'S Spool Cotton and many other goods at factory prices.

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES the best, for sale only by us.

LADIES GOODS.

Very large stock of NEW DRESS GOODS of every description, Trimmings, Hosiery, Summer Underwear, Corsets, Gloves, and a full line of NOTIONS at prices lower than you can buy them elsewhere.

WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR LINE OE CASHMERES, being wholesale buyers we buy in larger quantities than any of our competitors and get greater advantages in our purchases. Our expenses in this department are less than those of any other house, all of which enables us to sell at very low prices. The Ladies are cordially invited to examine our goods and prices.

FERTILIZERS.

STAR BRAND SPECIAL TOBACCO MANURE for growing fine Tobacco, STAR BRAND GUANO for Tobacco, Corn, Oats, Cotton, Wheat and Vegetables. There is no equal to the STAR BRAND SPECIAL TOBACCO MANURE. There is more fine tobacco grown from the use of it than is grown by the use of all its competitors. In the field, in the curing, in the color, in the weight and in the price on the warehouse floor, its superior quality is fully demonstrated. We have known a number of instances this year where the tobacco grown from the use of one sack sold from $200 to $350. The fine tobacco is all that pays the farmer to grow and the STAR BRAND SPECIAL is the best fertilizer made for producing this grade. STANDARD FULLY GUARANTEED, prices lower than last year.

NO CHANGE IN TERMS.

Knowing by experience that it is better for us and for our customers we have adopted the cash system in our retail departments and sell goods at a very small margin of profit ONLY FOR CASH OR SALEABLE COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Come and see us, examine and price our goods.

Yours very truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

24th 1886.

WE DON'T SAY MUCH,

But we merely want the people to try us.

J. HOFFLIN & CO.,

TWIN CITY

CLOTHING HOUSE,

CORNER STORE, GRAY BLOCK.

FINE MEN'S CLOTHIN G

FINE YOUTH'S CLOTHING!

AND

BOYS' CLOTHING,

FROM ONE DOLLAR UP.

CORNER STORE, GRAY BLOCK.

TWIN CITY CLOTHING HOUSE.

OF

J. HOFFLIN & CO.,

CORNER STORE,

GRAY BLOCK.

J. HOFFMAN'S

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

—JUST RECEIVED—

FROM AUCTION:

FIFTY [50] PIECES

OF STRAW MATTING,

From $5.00 a Piece of 40 Yards and Upwards.

J. HOFFMAN.

Winston, N. C., May 6, 1886.

M. W. NORFLEET. J. S. SCALES.

PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

For the Sale of Leaf Tobacco.

Main building 190x60 with an M 40x70, containing 14,300 square feet floor room. Basement under warehouse for storage and handling both planters and shippers Tobacco. The building, unlike any other in the city, has both sky lights and side lights with more than three thousand (3,000) panes of glass, thereby admitting the bright rays of sun light which shows the golden leaf to best advantage, and insuring for it the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Two additional Camp-Rooms have been added, naking a more and comfortable room for planters. New stalls have been built making ample accomodation for stock.

We extend a hearty welcome to all, both old and new customers, and promise renewed efforts for their interest.

Personal attention given to the sale of every parcel of Tobacco whether planter or shipper be present or absent. Our Leaf Dealers and Manufacturers will handle many millions of pounds this season and the Winston market will be equal to any in liberal prices. We would advise the marketing of a portion of the best, and brightest grades of the crop during winter, and early spring, retaining the common and greenish grades until later in the season—when the demand may be greater.

H. J. CRUTE, as Auctioneer, has no superior in the city. W. A. WEBSTER, of Rockingham, Floor Manager, looks well to your interest. J. M. JESSUP, Assistant Floor Manager, is always glad to see you. JNO. R. TAYLOR and ED. STRAYHORN on sale with book and statement, make quick the count on each parcel as sold. W. LONG, of Yadkin, marks the tag that tells the price. S. T. NEAL passes out promptly your check that draws the cash at Vaughn & Pepper's.

WHEN YOU ARE READY COME TO PIEDMONT.

Your Friends,

M. W. NORFLEET & CO.

No. 16–3m.

HARDWARE.

McCormick MOWERS & REAPERS.	MACHINERY of all kinds.	HARNESS, of all styles.
Clipper and F. F. PLOWS.	ENGINES & BOILERS.	Manufactured by us and Guaranteed 1st CLASS.
Hoes, Traces, Hames, &c.	Mill Supplies, Belting and Oils. Corn and Flour Mills	Patent Riveted Collars.

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

☞ Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.

BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.

Mar 25–3m

THE CHEAPEST YET!!

GOOD CALICOES at 3¾ cents per yard. DRESS LAWNS at 5¾ cents per yard. HOMESPUNS at 4½ cents per yard. SHOES from 50 cents per pair up.

CLOTHING AT NEW YORK PRICES.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., AT NEW YORK PRICES.

HATS FROM 5 CENTS EACH UP.

and everything else CHEAP in proportion. We have just opened in the North Store Room of the NEW BUXTON & SHELTON BLOCK.

WE DEFY COMPETITION

and stand to it that you can't buy Goods as CHEAP elsewhere, and invite you to come AT ONCE, as our Goods are GOING OFF RAPIDLY at the above figures.

Very respectfully,

May 27–3m. J. W. DAVIS & CO.

DON'T

BUY YOUR

TOMBSTONES,

UNTIL YOU SEE

I. W. DURHAM,

WINSTON, N. C.

DESIGNS MAILED FREE.

No. 17.—3m.

BROWN'S WAREHOUSE,

THE LEADING HOUSE

In the Winston Market for 14 Years.

—OFFERS YOU—

The very best light for showing Tobacco.
The best of accommodations.
The coolest House in Summer.
Good handling for your Tobacco.
The best of Auctioneers.
Close attention to every parcel when being sold.
Guarantees the highest market prices.

YOU ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

day or night and whether first or last sale,

DRIVE TO BROWN'S.

Yours Truly,

BROWN & CARTER.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1886.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9 Leaves 6.30 a. m. Mail closes 5.45.
" 10 Arrives 11.30 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.35 p. m. Mail closes 6.45.
" 12 Arrives 12.30 a. m.
Money Order and Register business closes at 6 p. m.

—Miss Agness Wolle left Monday for Litiz, Pa.

—The wheat crop is short—but the oats crop very good.

—The Salem Paper Mill is in operation, starting on Wednesday.

—The Winston Baptist Sunday School will picnic to-day at Mickey's mill.

—A. C. Hege & Son, of Lexington, commenced shipping peaches last week

—Mr. Bailey Pool and wife, of Virginia, are now on a visit to Mr. Andrew Sink.

—Col. Polk will deliver an address on education and farming at Lewisville on Saturday.

—Rev. R. P. Lineback and lady left Monday on a visit to friends and relatives in the North.

—Mr. Beard, of Kernersville, has a one horse mowing machine which seems to work admirably.

—Mrs. Wm. Early, of Woodlawn, Va., returned home accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Henrietta Belo.

—Samuel Woosley, of Friedberg, will preach at Friedland Moravian church, during the present year.

—The Messrs. Fries, of Salem, are shipping cotton cloth to China, and Winston ships tobacco to England.

—Brooks Bank, near Kernersville, had his barn struck by lightning quite recently, killing a fine horse.

—Hon. James W. Reid met with a cordial welcome among his friends here. His congressional record is favorably spoken of.

—We regret very much that the greater portion of our local correspondence is necessarily deferred till next week for want of room.

—The Wachovia Cornet Band, of Salem, serenaded Rev. Robert DeSchweinitz at the residence of Mr. W. A. Lemly, last Friday night.

—"Old Landmarks" of the Moravian Church is meeting with considerable success here, and it is worthy of it. For sale at Bookstore.

—We learn that Messrs. Tavis, Walker and Blickenderfer have arrived safely in their far Western home at Farmington, Washington Territory.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—The third quarterly meeting for Davidson circuit will be held at Good Hope on the 4th Saturday and Sunday in this month.—*Dispatch.*

DAVIE COUNTY.—Felix and Nester are the names of two new post offices in Davie County. George L. Anderson is P. M. of the former, and Enoch Jarvis of the latter.

—On next Sunday, Rev. Earnheardt will preach the funeral sermon of Mrs. Huldie Hines' daughter. David Clodfelter and wife and Elias Hines, at Shady Grove.

—T. R. Purnell spent Thursday here and returned to Raleigh Friday morning with his two daughters, Miss Lula and Bessie, who will return to the Academy next session.

—Prof. F. Agthe, of Salem Female Academy, and family left here Monday for the summer, to visit R. A. Hamilton, at Beaver Creek, Ashe county. Wish them a pleasant time.

—Messrs. Jos. Rice and W. Sieger, of Bethlehem, Pa., attended Commencement exercises last week, returned home on Monday, accompanied by Misses Wolle and Sieger and Mrs. John A. Clewell and children.

—Miss Mattie Walston, one of Carolina's fairest young ladies, who has been stopping with our townsman Mr. J. W. Shepperd, and attending school at the Academy, has returned to her home in Tarboro, N. C., to spend the vacation.

—Ransom Hairston has been taken from Lexington jail and lodged in Greensboro jail for safe keeping. He is charged with being implicated in the McBride murder in Davidson and lynching was threatened.

—We were pleased to meet Rev. Robert DeSchweinitz last week. He returned home Wednesday evening, after a pleasant week's visit, meeting many of his old S. F. A. pupils, and receiving friendly messages from numerous others.

—Elm Street Public School closed June 18th, with a public entertainment. The pupils acquitted themselves creditably, showing careful training on part of teachers. Walter A. Shore and master Eugene Sheppard won the prizes offered by the teachers, S. A. Hege and Miss M. Brietz.

—The town Commissioners of Winston issued beer license last night to those dealers who had a stock on hand when the local option law was carried, until the 1st of July, to allow them to close out their stock. This was a liberal and just act.—*Daily.*

—Brown, Rogers & Co., are selling the Eureka Sash-Lock Hold and Ventilator. It is burglar proof, and easily adjusted to any window, and is a perfect appliance in every sense of the term. Citizens of Salem should not forget to go and examine it, for it is a thing of simplicity, strength and a real necessity.

—We regret that we could not be present at the "Twin-City Club Reception" on Thursday night. The weather was very unfavorable, but the attendance was large and brilliant. Everything was done to make the rooms attractive and pleasant. The company was select, costumes of the ladies elegant, making a bright and impressive scene, alike creditable to all concerned.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

PAINTING AND NEEDLEWORK.

The Art exhibit was the largest and best ever shown in the Academy. Miss E. D. Lewis, of New York, has charge of this department. The progress has been remarkably good, and has attracted a number of special students.

Among the paintings we noticed a series of small exquisitely finished landscapes, which were much admired. We note the following: Large Panel picture, Spring, with birds, trees and grasses was among the finest on exhibition, by Mrs. H. E. Fries; also Water Lilies, by same. The painting representing "A Tea Service" was decidedly the best shown. Head of Dog was true to nature, and the Repousse, hammered brass head in relief of Mercury, was a masterpiece, all of these by Miss Powell. A Crayon drawing by Mrs. Young attracted much attention. The Magnolias by Miss Siewers were natural and well finished. Mrs. Lula Fries Moore had a fine painting of Water Lillies. The "Old Mill" by Miss Tillery, was a splendid piece, one could almost imagine seeing the water wheel in motion. Wine flask and Napkin by Miss McRae, excellent. Ebonized Screen, with Apple Blossoms, by Miss Spencer, is worthy of special mention The crowd was so great that it was difficult to report all who deserve mention. The general impression made was the most favorable.

Miss Gertrude Siewers has charge of the Needlework department, and the display was fine and in the best of taste. The Mirror in plush embroidered in Morning Glories was much admired. Quilt in silk handkerchiefs, a fine piece of work by Miss K. May Penn. Very rich Toilet set and garnet plush, Golden rods and Daisies on one end and cockscombs on other, Miss Fant. Another toilet set, in electric blue, with snow balls in arrasene and roses in ribbon work, very fine, by Miss Mollie Tucker. Numerous useful articles, such as Handkerchiefs case, Lambrequins, Slipper cases, Photograph holders, Tidies, Wall pockets, Picture frames, Thermometers, mounted on decorated plush, Lace Handkerchiefs, &c., Mantel Lambrequins, Wall Banner, Table Scarf, &c., by the Missses Ollinger.

CONCERT.

The Concert was held in the Church, the Academy Chapel being too small to seat the large crowd in attendance on the 82nd Commencement of the Academy, being the largest since the war. The rain did not prevent a full attendance of the Concert, variously estimated at 1,000 and 1,500.

The opening chorus "Spring Greeting" was by many considered among the best. We have space only to note the most prominent numbers. Indeed, no discrimination should be made where the whole was so entirely satisfactory.

Miss K. Ollinger interpreted Ketterer's "Caprice Hongrois, Etude de Concert," faithfully. Miss Rondthaler sang Bellini's Cavatina (Norma) in excellent good taste, keeping her wonderful voice under complete control. Miss Hunnicutt in Abt's Serenade, "Maiden Arise," brought down the house. Nos. 6 and 7 of programme were well given by Misses Fagg and Misses Murphy and Spencer. Miss McEntire sang sweetly Mattei's Romanza, "He'll come no More." Miss Swift's clear strong notes came out well in Arditi's "L'estasi, Valse Brilliaute," Miss Ragsdale was good in Ascher's "Martha," Miss F. McRae was by many considered the "prima donna" of the evening, She was certainly at her best in Rossini's Cavatina "At Length a Brilliant Ray," from Semiramis. Misses K. and A. Ollinger, rendered Flowtow's Overture, "Martha," in a skillful manner, showing a proficiency in piano playing not often attained during school days. It was a fit and brilliant conclusion of the first part of the programme.

But the "best wine was served up last," embracing Hiller's new and splendid Sacred Cantata "A Song of Victory, The Chorus was full, and chosen from the singing class, with Miss Rondthaler as soloist. To say it was grand would hardly express the general opinion. It was a piece of music seldom given by a music class. Yet its prompt and thoroughly correct rendition was one of the wonders of this triumphant Concert. Truly Prof. Agthe and his singing class succeeded in imparting to the audience the enthusiasm with which he directed this masterpiece.

COMMENCEMENT DAY, THURSDAY.

Exercises opened with a well rendered instrumental selection for Piano, Violin, Flute and Violincello, from Kummer's Favorite Opera, Misses Vest and Carmichael at the piano, and Messrs. Meinung, Violin, Agthe, Violincello, Butner, Flute.

Rev. R. P. Lineback, of the Board of Trustees, read a passage of Scripture.

Dr. Rondthaler offered up a fervent prayer.

Miss Eddie Hunnicutt, of Atlanta, Ga., read the Salutatory in an admirable manner, showing considerable elocutionary merit and excellent style in composition.

The Honor Essays "Spectacles," Miss McEntire, Dallas, Texas; "The Dignity of Labor," Miss McCanless, Staten Island, N. Y.; "Circumstances," Miss Tucker, Kilgore, Texas; "Sunsets," Miss Spencer, Spencer, Va., were all worthy of special notice and exhibited originality of thought and excellent elocutionary training. Miss McCanless, of Staten Island, N. Y., bore off the palm of the honor essays.

The song, "Poor Though My Cot May Be," by Miss Swift was a sparkling song gem.

The afternoon session embraced the most interesting exercises.

Dr. Rondthaler then announced the presence of Senator Z. B. Vance and Representative James W. Reid, The latter introduced Senator Vance in a brief and graceful address followed by a storm of applause.

Senator Vance excused the absence of the intended orator, Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge, caused by important business which could not be delayed.

He said, "no sooner was I informed of his adverse decision than I determined at once that my good friend, Dr. Rondthaler, and this large and cultivated audience should not be altogether disappointed. I saw Mr. Reid and told him to telegraph that I would come. I left my seat in the Senate immediately and went home to make such preparations as were possible between 4 and 10 o'clock, p. m., at which time I had to leave Washington, and so here I am,—the gun but no ammunition,—not very well equipped for such an occasion, but nevertheless, prepared or unprepared, you called for me and I have answered in a regular Stonewall Jackson flank movement style, always ready in season and out of season, especially the latter. With me no time is required to enable me to show my interest in all that which pertains to the welfare and highest moral good of North Carolina. For me no preparation is necessary to enable me to manifest my love for those who have so long and so highly honored me.

He alluded to the small beginnings resulting in great achievements. That the Moravians were under the direction of God when they sought new homes. It seems that the motives of the learned and pious men who founded the Moravian Church and its system of education were the very noblest that could animate men. So far as he had been able to comprehend their system, it would seem that their aim has been to appeal to the intellectual facilities of mankind rather than to the emotions. The main element, therefore, of their religion seems to have been education; and in imparting that education it appears to me they have more nearly than any other educators aimed at simplicity of character and purity of heart; the education of children and women for the glory of God rather than for the admiration of men. The founding of this Academy by the Moravian colony in 1802 must always be welcomed as an era of great moral significance in the history of North Carolina. Its steady and unremitting work in the education of girls for now more than eighty years has proved, in a quiet and unostentatious way, one of the greatest blessings that ever came to our people. There were many homes in North Carolina and throughout the whole south which have to some extent been happily influenced by the teachings which emanated from these walls. Its influence would go on increasing 40, 50 and 100 fold to the end of time.

He alluded to the troubles incident to the late war and the State as rapidly recovering her former prosperity. He alluded to the beauties of the landscape on this early June morning, and when he entered his beloved State, with her fields of cut grain and waving corn, he was greeted by the first Bob White (partridge) he had heard this season, calling to his mate amid the golden stubble. He was gratified at the reception he and Mr. Reid had met with.

He advised all young men looking for wives to inquire for the Salem brand; thoroughly reliable, wont cut in the eye or fade in washing. Salem girls have filled every position and adorned them all.

Of one thing he was sure, no girl educated here will ever clamor for what is called Woman's Rights; wanting to vote, hold office. Better hold the officer instead the office. He wanted the men to have a small share like the fellow who defied his wife from under the bed, where he had been driven, declaring that he would do as he pleased in his own house.

The influence of women was great and far reaching, humorously illustrating it by the anecdote of a young soldier, who amid the temptations of camp life wrote lovingly to his girl at home that whenever assailed by temptations he only had to look in her loving eyes and exclaim "Get thee behind me Satan."

In some things our social laws need amendment. More opportunities should be given women for earning their own bread. In the South we made them too dependent. Every soul likes to feel that it contributes value to the others.

Wishing the young ladies a long and useful life, he addressed the faculty:

"Gentlemen and ladies of the Faculty and all who have charge of Salem Academy, I salute you! I congratulate you on the happy recurrence of your 82nd anniversary; on the great work you have done. The land is full of your praise, for it is full of your good works. Your 6,000 Alumnæ, 6,000 noble women, bless you. All bid you God-speed. I congratulate the venerable Dr. DeSchweinitz that he has lived to see this happy day, and the child of his love and his prayers prospering in the favor of God and man."

He concluded his one hour's address with the humorous allusion to the palsied old man and his son going out to shoot. The old man insisted to have the first shot, and the boy said he could not hit the bird. The old man, however, fired and down came the game. "Can't hit him, eh, there now." The boy said, "Oh you ought to, for you shot over the whole tree," and as he had covered the whole ground he would bid them adieu.

The young ladies presented him with bouquets and he gracefully responded, concluding with "oh, that I were a boy again."

Miss Vest and Prof. Agthe electrified the audience with an instrumental duett by Wagner. This was certainly the finest piano playing we have heard in many a day, and gave the audience an idea of the worth and capacity of Prof. Agthe and his able assistant, Miss Vest.

Rev. Robert DeSchweinitz then addressed the graduating class in an impressive manner.

Two little girls then came forward, bearing the diplomas on silver salvers; Dr. Rondthaler then called out the graduates, and Rev. Mr. DeSchweinitz gracefully presented the much prized parchments. The graduates, 26 in number, are as follows, known as the "Class of '86,"

Sallie Eugenia Barber, South Carolina; Otelia Barrow, North Corolina; Delia Elizabeth Blackburn, North Carolina; Elizabeth M. Brown, North Carolina; Annie M. Fant, South Carolina; Mary Gorrell, North Carolina; Dora Atlanta Harris, North Carolina; Eddie Payne Hunnicutt, Georgia; Lizzie Belle Johnston, North Carolina; Sallie Lindsay Jones, North Carolina; Florence McCanless, New York; Lula Elizabeth McEntire, Texas; Flora McKay, South Carolina; Emma James McRae, South Carolina; Mary Sue Motley, North Carolina; Mollie E. Motley, North Carolina; Helen Daisy Murphy, North Carolina; Sadie Fondville Nelson, North Carolina; Mary Anna Peterson, North Carolina; Caroline Elizabeth Pfohl, North Carolina, Margaret Allen Spencer, Virginia; Annie Lou Stokes, Virginia; Minnie Cassandra Thompson, North Carolina; Mary Emilie Tucker, Texas; Julia Anna Walker, North Carolina; Jennie Walters Williamson, North Carolina.

Miss Daisy Murphy, Company Shops, N. C., read the Valedictory in a self-possessed, clear and satisfactory manner. The address was full of finest thought, best advice and tenderest sentiments, feelingly and appropriately expressed.

The last musical piece was a grand Solo, Quintette and Chorus, from Lohengrin, R. Wagner, and exquisitely rendered, Prof. Agthe at the piano.

Doxology was sung, and Rev. Robert deSchweinitz closed the exercises with the Benediction.

Thus the 82nd Annual Session of the Academy was closed with more than usual eclat. The number of pupils in attendance during the year were 218, representing 9 States.

The Commencement Dinner at the Acrdemy dining-rooms was a pleasant affair. Senator Vance, Representative Reid, Dr. DeSchweinitz, the Faculty and several invited guests enjoyed the feast.

The Salem Band, composed in part of members of the old 26th regimental band, serenaded Senator Vance at the Belo House, and he indulged in a few moment's chat with the boys. He and Mr. Reid left for Washington on the evening train.

DROWNED.—On Tuesday of last week, Mr. John Shoaf, of Midway township, was drowned in a fish pond at the Eller muster ground. Mr. Shoaf and others had been at work in the harvest field, and when they finished their work they went to the pond to bathe, and he got into the water where it was ten feet in depth. He came to the surface the fifth time, and then said he was going to be drowned. He sank, and his body could not be found until the water was drawn from the pond. The parties present thought he was diving for sport, and did not make an effort to help him until it was too late. Mr. Shoaf was about 21 years of age.

—The following is the schedule of first and second sales at Piedmont Warehouse for the month of June:

Friday,	25,	Second "
Saturday,	26,	First "
Wednesday,	30,	Second "

—The following is the schedule of sales at Brown's Warehouse for the ensuing week:

Wednesday,	23,	First Sale.
Thursday,	24,	Fourth "
Friday,	25,	Third "
Saturday,	26,	Second "
Monday,	28,	First "
Tuesday,	29,	Fourth "
Wednesday,	30,	Third "

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending June 19th, 1886:

Ladies.

Mrs. Charrisa Deadmam, Mrs. Lee Goslin, Eliza J. Hege, Miss Anna Speer, Mrs. Louisa Scarborough, Miss Beulah Wright.

Gentlemen.

Mr. Walter G. Adams, John Curtis, W. E. Harden, R. R. Holcomb (2), Mr. Marshall B. Lancer, Mr. Wm. Matthews, Mr. J. H. Nifong, Jas. A. Paul, Mr. F. M. Swaim, Mr. S. F. Thornton, James Turner, J. A. Tucker.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity."

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of Throat, Chest and Lungs.

Trial Bottles Free at Winston, at Dr. Thompson's Drug Store. Large Size $1.00.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, near this place, WM. R. HAM, of Winston, to Miss EMMA COOK.

DIED.

Near Abbott's Creek, on the 7th of June, Mrs. ELIZABETH GLASCOE, wife of Troy Glascoe.

—For Soaps, Perfumes and Toilet Articles, go to ASCHRAFT & OWENS Druggists, Winston, N. C.

An Old Citizen Speaks.

Mr. J. M. Norris, an old resident of Rome, Ga., says, that he had been badly troubled with Kidney Complaint for a great many years and with Eczema for three years; at times could scarcely walk and had tried many remedies without benefit, until he began taking Electric Bitters and annointing his hands and feet with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. This treatment afforded him great relief and he strongly recommends Electric Bitters to all who suffer with Kidney Complaints, or need a Blood Purifier. Sold by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

—For ELEGANT JEWELRY, in endless variety, go to BEVAN, the Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—Trusses accurately fitted and satisfaction guaranteed at ASHCRAFT & OWEN'S, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

—SOLID SILVER SPOONS and TRIPLE PLATED SILVERWARE, at bottom figures, for sale by J. BEVAN, Silversmith, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—For Artist's Tube Colors, Brushes and Artist's Materials of all kinds, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

—Largest Stock of Ladies and Gents Gold and Silver WATCHES, at J. BEVAN, Watchmaker, 55 Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—CLOCKS of all kinds and WALKING CANES, at BEVAN'S Jewelry Store, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Rubber frames, to suit all Eyes, you will find at BEVAN'S, the Optician, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—If you want your WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED by skilled workmen, and ENGRAVING and LETTERING done by *practical Engravers*, go to J. BEVAN Watchmaker and Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

Go to the Cheap Variety Store for your Sugar, Coffee, Syrup and Molasses, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, and in fact an endless variety of articles usefull as well as ornamental for every household. Come and see me, and be convinced of the remarkable low prices at which we are selling. The five and ten cent counter is still holding the fort. Remember the place one door north of Dr. Shaffner's Drug Store, Main St., Salem, N. C.

COFFINS!!

CASKETS,

BURIAL ROBES, &c.

A full and complete line of the above Goods, always on hand, which I will sell CHEAPER than any house in this city. In addition to this department is my extensive

FURNITURE BUSINESS.

I have secured the services of the most experienced workmen, and have spared neither care nor money to prepare to fully meet the demands of all. I have an elegant HEARSE, and my entire stock is new and of the latest styles.

UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY.

I am still headquarters for FURNITURE and at prices that defy competition.

Bedsteads, Baby Carriages, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Parlor and Chamber Suits in Endless Variety. Also Crockery, Glassware, Decorated Dinner Sets, &c., Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Mattings

in endless variety. In fact if you need goods at botton prices call on

CICERO TISE.

May 20-6m.

TAX LISTING.

Notice is hereby given to the taxpayers of Winston township that I will attend at the Courthouse, Winston from Monday, June 14th to Saturday June 19th.
Cool Spring Schoolhouse Monday, June 21.
Belo House, Salem, Tuesday, June 22.
Town Hall, Salem, Wednesday " 23.
" " Thursday " 24.
At Courthouse, Winston, till July 3rd, to list the taxable property and polls of the township.

C. B. BROOKS, Tax Lister.

WANTED!

Live energetic agents in all parts of the world, to sell the celebrated HEGE SAW MILL, manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

$800.00

will now buy a first-class PLANER and MATCHER, that will plane six inches thick, twenty-four inches wide and match any width up to twelve inches. Write for circular and prices to the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

WANTED!

The public generally to know, that for $800.00 they can buy a good ENGINE, BOILER and SAW MILL OUTFIT that will saw from 3,000 to 4,000 feet of true and accurate lumber per day. Address SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

$1,000.00

will buy a first-class ENGINE, BOILER and SAW MILL OUTFIT that will cut from 5,000 to 8,000 feet of lumber per day. Address SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

FOUND!

out at last, and no mistake, that the HEGE SAW MILLS are the best Saw Mills built in the United States, considering prices, material and workmanship. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

WANTED!

100,000 able bodied men,

Not for War,

but to thoroughly investigate the merits of the ENGINES, SAW MILLS and WOOD PLANERS, manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

WHY PAY

from $400.00 to $500.00 for a PLANER and MATCHER, when you can get one that will do as good and as much work for $300.00 of the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C.

DON'T READ THIS

unless you are interested. The SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C., wants every person who is in need of a good STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SAW MILL, PLAINER and MATCHER, PULLEYS, HANGERS, SHAFTING, &c., to write to them for prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE

is hereby given to the public generally, and especially to the people of North Carolina, that the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C., manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES, SAW MILLS and PLANERS, which they are willing to put in competition with those of any other manufacturers, considering prices, material and workmanship. Don't fail to write for circular and prices.

WHAT MAY BE

accomplished by a liberal use of printers ink, and by turning out only first-class work, is forcibly illustrated by the success of the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C., manufacturers of ENGINES, BOILERS, SAW MILLS, WOOD PLAINERS, &c., who have their machinery in operation in over twenty of the States and Territories of the United States, also in Canada, U. S. of Columbia, Chili, Cuba and Siam. In the latter country, a wood working establishment, in which the brother of the king is largely interested, was supplied with machinery by the SALEM IRON WORKS.

We would advise parties intending to purchase any thing in their line to correspond with them before placing an order elsewhere.

THE NEW TWIN-CITY

ART GALLERY,

Main Street, Winston, N. C.

HAS now been open since December, 1885, yet in that short time has so clearly proven the ability of Mr. E. K. HOUGH to make FIRST-CLASS WORK, that the united voice of Winston-Salem pronounces him the best artist ever here.

Mr. Hough not only makes CARDS, CABINETS and PANELS in all modern styles, but he also COPIES OLD PICTURES and makes PORTRAITS FROM LIFE, by a NEW and SUPERIOR PROCESS that ensures ACCURATE LIKENESS, ENTIRE PERMANENCE and ELEGANT ARTISTIC EFFECTS, making them worthy of the proudest homes, yet at prices so moderate all can afford them. No American home in this Artistic Age is well furnished without pictures on its walls. The best pictures are Family portraits that carry the family history, and testify to family affection and family pride.

Then do not fail to improve this unusual opportunity of Artist and Photographer combined to adorn your homes artistically and also honor the memory of loved ones gone, and leave a legacy to those who follow you, by having old pictures enlarged and new ones taken while Hough is here.

Hough will remain in Winston only until the last of June.

HOUGH,
Main Street, Winston-Salem.

15-3m.

N. W. N. C. Guide Book.

An illustrated edition of this popular pamphlet has just been issued. An appendix notices the late improvements in Salem and Winston. Price 25 cents.

E. A. GRIFFITH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.

OFFICE OVER CLARK & FORD'S STORE.

Will practice in Superior, Supreme and Federal Courts. Strict attention given to all business, especially to collection of claims. ☞ Will negotiate loans on the best of security. Mar. 4, '86—tf.

R. B. KERNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C

Headquarters!

S. E. ALLEN,

CORNER 3rd AND MAIN STREETS, WINSTON, N. C.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

—AGENT FOR—

AGENT FOR

**Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders,
Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill,
Farmer Girl Cook Stove,
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
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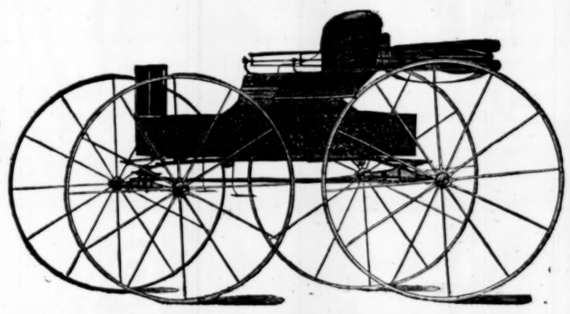
King's Great Western Powder Company's Powder.
Hercules Powder or Dynamite,
Leader Corn Shellers,
Victor Cane Mills,
Cardwell Threshers and Horse Powers,
Farmer Friend Plows, &c.**



STOCK

Consists of a full and complete line of all goods usually kept in a first-class

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY STORE.

Iron, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Steel Plows, Glass, Paints, Putty, Oils, Varnishes &c. Carriage and Wagon Makers Tools and Material, Builders Tools, Material and Hardware, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws, Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.

Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Hooks, Nets, &c. Farmers, Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.

CROCKERY.

China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Porcelain, White Granite, Iron Stone China, C. C. Ware, Glass Ware, Lamps, Wicks, Burners, &c.

T. T. HAYDOCK'S BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

EVERYTHING

NEW, BRIGHT and ATTRACTIVE,

IN OUR

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOYS'

—AND—

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

With gratifying pride we are pleased to invite the especial attention of Parents and others to the extensive and liberal preparations just completed in our **MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT** for the Spring season of 1886. Not only have we exerted our best efforts to make this department the popular resort of Parents and all interested in the economic purchase of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, but we offer decidedly the LARGEST and BEST assorted stock ever displayed in this city, from which to make satisfactory selections.

In all Popular and attractive

Men's, Youth's, Boys'

—AND—

Spring Styles Children's Clothing.

We mention among our splendid assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Handsome and complete line KILT SUITINGS, Combination Suits, Jersey Bloose and Kilted Skirts, ages 2½ to 4½ years Single Pants, in Cassimeres, Cheviotts, &c. Fine Sawyer Cassimere Suitings, Body Fitting Plaited Jackets. New light shades for Spring wear. Creedmoor Norfolk Suits in all new Spring Styles.

It is our determination to maintain the Highest Standard of General Excellence in everything appertaining to our Boys' and Children's Department. In addition to the many designs originating with ourselves and adopted by other concerns of this city; we shall offer our patrons the full benefit of our exclusive exertion in securing for them the correct and prevailing styles as originated by the leading manufacturers of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other noted markets, and from time to time throughout the season we shall introduce new Styles, newGoods and new Ideas, from which parents may obtain the most reliable information regarding the customes best and most appropriately adapted for children's wear.

We have also a full line of GENTS' FURNISHINGS of all the Leading Styles, Collars, Scarfs, Shirts, White and Colored. Don't fail to visit the place.

BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE,

"TEMPLE OF FASHION,"

M. M. STEIN, Proprietor.

MAIN STREET, WINSTON, N. C.

POINTS ABOUT THE HORSE.

A TAMER OF EQUINE STEEDS TELLS HOW TO HANDLE THEM.

Treatment of the Unbroken Colt—How bad Horses are Made—Horses that Kick and Bite.

With regard to educating and breaking horses, Professor Gleason, the noted horse tamer, said to a New York *Mail and Express* reporter:

"We will start at the begining and commence with the unbroken colt. The first thing to do is to give him the whip training; that makes him understand that if he does wrong he will be punished, and if he does right nothing will hurt him. To do this, place the colt in an inclosure about thirty feet square, and turn him loose. Directly he gets into the enclosure crack your whip, and he will immediately run into the corner, placing his heels towards you, ready to defend himself. Then strike his hind legs and he will turn right about. Directly he faces you call him, and if he comes caress him. By this means you can soon teach him that if he runs away he gets the whip and if he comes to you he gets a caress. Next show him the bridle and let him smell it. A horse uses his sense of smell the same as a man does that of touch. Always let your horse smell and look at everything you use, so that he will get use to it. Horses and colts especially must be educated not to fear anything. The next thing to teach him is to back, and to stop at the word whoa. To do this I use what is called the Bonaparte bridle. It consists simply of a piece of rope; at one end of it make a small stationary loop just large enough to slip over the lower jaw. After placing it in the lower jaw bring it over the middle of the neck from the off side, pass it downward through the loop on the near side, then bring it up to the lower corner of the checkbone on the near side; hold it there with the right thumb, pass the slack under the upper lip and over the upper jaw from the near side; bring it over the neck just behind the ears from the off side, then through the loop held by the thumb, but don't fasten. With this on you can teach the horse anything. To break a kicking horse this bridle is also used by taking the end back into the wagon, and when the horse attempts to kick, give it a sudden jerk, and at the same time say "Take care!"

"After having somewhat tamed your colt, the next thing to do is to train him to answer the lines. For this I use a simple straight bar bit; put on part of the harness and the back straps, and bring the lines along each side of the animal to make them rub against him. You want to teach him to stop first. To do this call out whoa to him, at the same time giving the lines a sudden jerk. After a few lessons he will stop at the word. After having accustomed him to the lines and harness, hitch him to a light skeleton wagon—it should never weigh more than fifty to seventy pounds—at first, and, if possible, should be placed on a slight incline, so that it will almost run along of its own accord. After having pulled the light wagon, you can gradually increase the weight.

"The majority of balky horses are caused by giving them when young a too heavy load to start with, which causes them to loose all spirit. Five years old is a good age to break horses for work, but they should have first been broken as yearlings. A horse has a good memory and never forgets a lesson."

"How about the bad horse, Professor?"

"The horse I claim is made bad through bad management, and to cure them I use what is called the double safety rope. Many people for a bad-tempered horse use some of these fancy bits, such as the double pointed, the four rings or the curb and many others that only torture the horse. It should not be the bit, but the word that controls the horse. I learned this in Pennsylvania, where I saw Germans driving six horses with one lead line. For the double safety rope put around the horse's body, in front of the barrel a surcingle. Fasten around each forefoot between the hoof barrel and fetlock joint, a harness strap with rings in it. Take a piece of rope about twenty feet long, fasten one end of it through the ring in the strap on the near foot, pass the end through the surcingle under the barrel from the front, then through the ring in the strap of the off foot from the inside, then again through the surcingle from the front. This strap is used in the wagon, and when the horse attempts to plunge or bolt, by pulling it he can be brought down. With regard to check reins, I do not believe in them, except in some very few cases. And then never check the horse's head higher than nature designed it to go. I think the check reins as they are used and the curb bits are some of the greatest cruelties that can be inflicted on a horse, and I would like to see Mr. Bergh paying attention to the savage bits that are used."

"How long does it take to break a kicking horse?"

"From two to ten days, according to the disposition of the horse; and the three main things required to cure him are patience, common sense and good judgment. A balky horse is usually a nervous, excitable horse, and often his balking is caused by the driver hesitating with him. Many people will put a horse when balking; that is like petting a child for doing wrong. He should be punished; not by whip or bridle, but by a day's lesson in a field. Biting cannot be cured, but a horse can be so handled and trained that the groom can handle him in safety, and he may go for months without attempting to bite any one, but he is always uncertain.

"Here are one or two little points that are good to all interested in the horse: To stop a horse pawing in his stall and so annoying you in the night, take a piece of trace chain about seven inches long, tie to one end a block of wood about two inches in diameter and six inches long, strap the other end of this chain to the front of the leg just above the knee. When the horse paws, the block will rub his shin and he will soon stop. To stop a horse kicking in his stable, take a piece of elastic and sew a button on it, buckle this not too tight above the knee joint over the leader on the hind leg. When the horse draws up his leg to kick this will cause an unpleasant pressure on the leader and he will stop. This will tell you how to purchase a horse: If a horse has a large neck, ears hairy inside, small flat eyes sunk into his head, small thick nostrils, and if he is narrow between the ears and between the eyes and very broad from the eyes to the jowl, he is a horse of no sense and can be taught nothing. On the contrary, when a horse has small thin-pointed ears, furry inside, large round full eyes, standing out well from the head, large, thin nostrils, and is broad between his eyes and between his ears and narrow from his eyes to his jowl, such a horse has intelligence, will learn quickly and remember well."

Novel Way to Kill Crows.

In conversation with a prominent planter of the Fourth District, we learn of a new and novel way to kill crows. The gentleman's plan is to catch one of the birds, tie it to your body and walk through the field with your gun cocked and finger on the trigger. The cries of the bird will cause others of its tribe to flock around you, and they can then be easily shot. This method of exterminating these pests is not patented, and those who are so disposed are at liberty to try it.—*Dawson (Ga.) Journal.*

St. Peter's Cathedral, just finished at Moscow, has five cupolas, and 900 pounds of gold were used in overlaying them. The doors of the temple cost $310,000, and the marble floors $1,500,000.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Priests were the first physicians of Rome.

When a house is not rented in Mexico it is not taxed.

Shears with two blades and a spring back were used in old Rome for clipping sheep, hair and hedges.

To pluck an ostrich, it is driven into a V-shaped inclosure and a stocking pulled over its head. Unlike the mule, the ostrich never kicks unless it can see what it is driving at.

Thousands of Britons in times of famine during the first century after the Norman Conquest sold themselves into thralldom. Children were even sold by their parents to escape extreme poverty.

The Bible contains 3,586,489 letters, 773,692 words, 31,173 verses, 1,189 chapters and sixty-six books. The word "and" occurs 46,277 times, the word "Lord" occurs 1,855 times, the word "reverend" occurs but once, in the ninth verse of the eleventh Psalm.

From the sixth to the fifteenth centuries there was a deep interest in the monasteries in copying and binding manuscripts, especially of classic authors. All classes studied in these monastic schools, so that rich and poor were brought together on the field of learning.

The bricks of the Greeks and Romans were much longer and also much thinner than those made by us; and each brick was stamped with the name of the maker, and the year in which it was made. Fancy bricks were made in moulds of all shapes and sizes, to imitate the same designs as were produced by the chisel in structures of stone or marble; but the ordinary building bricks were usually square or triangular.

That copper mining in the region of Lake Superior was carried on at a very remote period is attested by pits in which the earlier operations were carried on, and in one of which a mass of ore was found prepared for hoisting out which weighed about eight tons. It had been hammered and chopped off until the surface had been made smooth. It lay upon sticks of oak wood, not now known to have grown in that region, and over it had accumulated a layer of gravel fifteen feet in depth. The present race of Indians have no knowledge of the ancient miners.

One of the marvels promised at the present day, with good prospect of realization, is that the blind shall see. Already has such partial success attended the substitution of perfect rabbit eyes for imperfect human ones, that the process of eye-grafting seems likely soon to become a practical reality. But there are many eyes which Dr. E. Martin, of Marseilles, has now discovered may be readily repaired. In a very large proportion of cases blindness proves to be due to opacity of the cornea, and when this alone is the cause Dr. Martin accomplishes the miracle of restoring sight by inserting into the eyeball a gold or platinum tube, through which artificial cornea the rays of light reach the retina.

The Law of Finding.

The law in regard to the title of a finder of lost property to it is one very generally misunderstood. The fact of a man losing property does not deprive him of ownership thereto, and consequently the finder does not become the owner. The owner of lost property can claim it and obtain possession of it wherever and wherever he finds it, without regard to lapse of time.

When property is thus found it becomes the duty of the finder to make every effort to ascertain to whom the property belongs, and to restore it to its rightful owner. If this is done and no claimant appears, then the finder is entitled to its possession.

If upon the property thus found there is a name or an address, or anything that would indicate who the owner was, and the finder thereafter should fail to restore the property to him, and should appropriate it to his own use, he is guilty of a crime and is liable to arrest and punishment. Where the value of the lost property is $25 and over the crime is grand larceny.

When property is found and there is nothing whatever to indicate to whom it belongs, the best thing to do is to advertise for the owner, giving a faithful description of the property. If there is no claimant, then the finder is entitled to possession, subject always, however, to the rightful owner claiming it at any time thereafter. The production of the advertisement would prove in that case that the finder had made an honest effort to find the owner.

So strictly have the courts applied the law in regard to finding lost property that the following case will prove of interest:

A person purchased at auction a bureau, in a secret draw of which he afterward discovered a purse containing money, which he appropriated to his own use. It appeared that at the time of the sale no person knew that the bureau contained anything whatever. The court held that although there was a delivery of the bureau and a lawful property in it thereby vested in the purchaser, yet there was no delivery so as to give him lawful possession of the purse and money, for the vender had no intention to deliver it nor the vendee to receive; both were ignorant of its existence, and when the purchaser discovered that there was a secret drawer containing the purse and money it was a simple case of finding, and then the law applicable to all cases of finding would apply to this. This was held to be larceny.—*New York News.*

Candy For Congressmen.

I was standing at the cigar and confectionery stand in the House corridor, writes a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, when George Wise, the fiery Virginia member, came out and bought five cents' worth of sugar-almonds and mint-drops. He went away munching an almond as contented as you please. I talked with the owner of the stand, and he said that it was very often that members got a sweet tooth and came out and bought candy. "I have my regular customers in the House, and Senate, too, for that matter; but I think my best customers are on the bench of the Supreme Court. Regularly a messenger boy comes over here every day for five or ten cents' worth of candy. Hoarhound sticks is the favorite of the Judges. One bites off a piece and then passes it along the bench. So one stick goes a long ways." Just as the taffy-dealer ceased speaking Representative Dougherty, of Florida, came out of the House, walked up to the stand, laid down a cent, and asked for one cigarette. The man smiled as he handed the statesman the lone cigarette, and Mr. Dougherty looked over it and remarked: "This is rolled too tight. Give me another." He was at last satisfied, and, after lighting it, walked away. "There are many members who buy their cigarettes by the cent's worth."

Fell at Waterloo.

There is an old gardener of ninety, who still delights to potter about a garden, says an exchange, and still more delights in a friendly chat.

"I once had a brother who was killed at Waterloo," he will begin, slowly and solemnly. Imagination pictures the hero's death on the battle-field.

After a long pause the old man goes on: "It were three days after the battle, it were! He were coming along with a bottle of gin in his hand, and his comrades says to him: 'You'd best mind what you're after with that bottle,' for they see he were'nt quite steady; but he wouldn't take no heed, and presently he fell down and the bottle smashed into him and cut him awful, so he died."

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

How to Raise Chickens.

Chickens do not need any food during the first twenty-four hours after they are hatched. The contents of the yelk bag, which bag is absorbed into the stomach immediately before hatching takes place, contains sufficient nourishment for the first day, and any attempt to compel the chick to swallow other food is likely to do more harm than good by the derangement of the digestive organs. There will be no difficulty in getting the chicks to eat if they are simply left alone for the first twenty-four hours after they make their debut into the world.

All such practices as the giving of a peppercorn to the newly-hatched chick are most objectionable indeed, and are founded either on superstition or ignorance. Such pungent things as peppercorns must be very trying indeed to a delicate organ like the stomach of a young chick. That still more objectionable practice of tearing off the horn or scale which nature has placed on the beak of chicks to enable them to break open their prison house, combines cruelty with other things, for this scale will drop off itself within a few days. The less chickens are interfered with the better during the early stages of their growth.

The first food should consist of hard boiled eggs, chopped fine and mixed with twice their bulk of bread crumbs. Those eggs which have been set on for a week, and proved to be infertile, answer capitally for feeding the chickens. Failing these, we shou'd purchase duck eggs in preference to using fresh eggs from the hens, unless the latter are exceptionally plentiful. Only as much of the egg and bread crumbs should be prepared as will serve two or three times, as it soon loses its freshness, and if sour will cause scouring. It should be slightly moistened with milk, but very slightly—just sufficient to damp it. Much depends on the way in which the bread crumbs are prepared.

When the chicks are eight or nine days old they may have the egg and bread crumbs discontinued, in place of which can be given a little boiled rice, but not much of that, and some oatmeal mixed with barley or wheat meal, or, if it can be obtained, in place of the oatmeal some ground oats. When they are about a fortnight old, a little crushed buckwheat may be put down to them, as they will not be able to manage the whole corn until they are older.

From the time stated they may be gradually accustomed to a plainer diet until four months old in the case of the more rapidly growing breeds, and five months in the others, when they will require no different treatment from the older fowls. There should always be mixed with the soft food a little bone meal, which is regarded as an invaluable thing for chicken rearing; that is the best which is about as coarse as ordinary oatmeal.

For the first week or ten days, every two hours; from ten days to a month old, every three hours; after that time five times a day, and when two months old four times a day. It is most desirable that the time of feeding be as equally divided as possible and be strictly observed.

The first feed should be early in the morning, say about an hour after daybreak. This may necessitate early rising on the part of some one, but that grace is a most essential one for the chicken raiser. It can scarcely be expected that chickens will thrive properly which have to run about hungry for hours after they are astir. Some feeders leave a little hemp seed over night, so that the birds can help themselves in the morning. This is undoubtedly better than nothing, but they will be more likely to do well if they have a warm feed first of all.

Much contention has been raised as to whether chickens should have water or not. As to whether they can be raised without liquid, needs no discussion. That has been proved possible often. But what is possible is not always advisable, and I think it most desirable that the chickens should have access to water. They will only drink as much of it as their system requires.

One most important thing in the feeding of chickens is a supply of green food. If they are being reared on a nice piece of juicy grass, they can do without anything else; but even then a supply of fresh lettuce will be to their benefit. Should there not be grass, the lettuce becomes indispensable.

Farm and Garden Notes.

A successful farmer says that he "feeds his land before it is hungry, rests it before it is weary, and weeds it before it is foul."

When there is time and space, experiment on a small scale with the new varieties that promise well, but never plant exclusively of untried varieties.

For wet lands a good mixture for pasturage would be red-top, eight pounds; alsike, six pounds; meadow foxtail, four pounds, and rough-stalked meadow, six pounds.

Some varieties of raspberries throw up a great many suckers which should be cut out. Not over four canes to the hill should be allowed, so as to afford plenty of room.

Whenever rhubarb throws out a great many leaves and the stalks are small and worthless, the roots should be dug up and transplanted, dividing them, so that only one thrifty bud is left to each piece of root. This should be done early in the spring, as soon as the newly-formed buds are ready to push through the soil.

Every farmer should aim to raise all the possible products of the climate for his own use. Herein lies the independence of farm life. He grows every supply for his table, so far as his soil and climate admits, under his own eye. He is dependent on no one for the necessities of life, or even for the luxuries of his table.

The following general rules will apply in the selection of calves to be raised for dairy cows: The head should not be overlarge, the neck thin rather than thick, and the skin possessing a soft feel that can only be judged by an expert. Look to the escutcheon and milk veins. These are as good indications of character as the pedigree.

Squash and sweet potato vines having rootlets that grow out from the under sides of the joints, which anchor them and prevent the wind from dislodging them, should be lifted very carefully when growing, as the rootlets not only hold the plants in place, but assist in procuring nourishment, and any damage done in handling retards the vines.

Professor H. E. Alvord believed that the milk itself was more susceptible to the influence of the air than to the breathing of the cow. He would draw the milk in the open air and thus have it thoroughly oxygenated. When the cows are milked in the same air in which they stand the milk will be bad, but if milked in fresh air the trouble will be obviated.

A farmer ought to have vaseline about the barn. For wounds, sores, inflammations, etc., there is no salve so healing and antiseptic, or so agreeable to handle as this. It is not a mysterious mixture, sold as a great animal specific, yet it has many virtues, and farmers would do well to use it often in cases where one hesitates as to what can be best used. It is perfectly harmless.

Many farmers in places where their land is swept by fierce winds find it profitable to plant apple trees in masses large enough to make a windbreak on the side of the farm most exposed. The apple tree branches low down, and if boarded by a fence four or five feet high on the windward side, the ground will be covered with snow almost as perfectly as it was in the original forest.

A New England comtemporary gives a plan for preventing crows from pulling corn. It is to soak the corn in a weak solution of copperas (sulphate of iron) twenty-four hours before planting. To make it easy to drop, and to prevent the iron from injuring the hands, rub the corn in gypsum or plaster. This method, it says, will prevent crows from destroying corn and save the farmer much annoyance and labor.

Use plenty of whitewash in the poultry house now. As the warm weather approaches the lice will appear unless precautions are taken to avoid the vermin. Clean up the poultry house and yards, dust insect powder into all the cracks and crevices, put tobacco refuse in the nests, coal oil the roosts, and whitewash the walls of the poultry house, first adding a tablespoonful of carbolic acid to each bucket of whitewash used.

Apple trees are often starved in other ways than by neglect to manure. The apple borer leads to starvation oftener than poor soil. The supply of food is cut off by every move the borer makes. Get the borer out somehow, even if by wire and jackknife. If not soon done they will quickly get themselves out, and after they have left be sure to keep them out. Paper put on in May and then tarred over with tar gas or printer's ink will keep them out. One paper will last three years.

Speaking of the cultivation of wild fruits, which may be done advantageously on small areas of land, a writer says: "While beets, turnips, potatoes and cabbages can be bought in good condition, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, huckleberries and other small fruits can only be had in full perfection by growing them in the garden. Such being the fact, if our garden is not large enough to produce all these fruits and vegetables, let us buy the former, that we may make room in the garden for the latter."

Household Recipes and Hints.

A piece of zinc put on live coals in the stove will clean out the stovepipe.

A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of doors will prevent them creaking.

A little borax put in the water in which scarlet napkins and red bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them from fading.

A cement made by dissolving rubber cut fine in benzine, may be used to mend rubber boots and shoes. This cement will firmly fasten on the rubber patch.

Rice fritters are relished for breakfast or lunch. Two cupfuls of soft boiled rice cooled and mashed; mix with one pint of milk, one egg, a handful of flour and a little salt. Have a pan of boiling lard, drop the mixture in and fry quickly.

Try these little Holland bretzels: Make a dough of half a pound of flour, half a pound of sugar, the yolks of two eggs, a tablespoonful of sour cream and a tablespoonful of coriander seed. Break off little bits of the dough, roll them in round pices and form them in little pretzels or rings.

Salt codfish omelet makes a very substantial dish. Pick the cold boiled fish into bits, carefully removing all bones. To a cupful of fish add one cupful of milk and one tablespoonful of flour. Boil until it is a thick, soft mash. Beat light four eggs, stir into them the hot fish, and turn the whole into the omelet pan. Brown quickly, and serve hot.

To make ice cream, mix three pints of cream, a generous half pint of sugar, and the flavor; and after letting the mixture stand for twenty minutes in the freezer, carefully packed in ice and salt, turn the crank for twenty minutes. The cream will then be hard and smooth. If vanilla be the flavor chosen, use a scant tablespoonful; if lemon, use a little more than half a tablespoonful. Or, instead of using lemon extract, one may put the juice and grated rind of two lemons into a stewpan with a half pint of sugar and half a cupful of water, and after boiling for ten minutes strain the syrup, cool it, and add to the plain cream. Of course, other flavors besides lemon and vanilla may be used.

Bread and butter pudding is usually considered a homely dish, but made after this recipe it is quite a rich dessert: Half fill a baking dish with very thin slices of stale bread, buttered, from which the crust has not been removed. Then fill up the dish with boiled custard and set it in a pan half full of water on the top of the range for an hour and a half. At the end of this time set it in the oven that it may be delicately browned. Serve with this sauce: Mix two ounces of butter with a tablespoonful of sugar, a heaping tablespoonful of flour, half a pint of cream and two tablespoonfuls of sherry or Madeira. Let the mixture boil once and then set it on the back of the range until it is lukewarm, when the well-beaten yolk of an egg should be slowly whipped into it. Let it then warm slightly and serve.

HEALTH HINTS.

A little alum dissolved in sage tea sweetened with honey is an excellent gargle for a sore throat.

Label every bottle of medicine that comes into your house, and put poisonous drugs, like paregoric, laudanum, carbolic acid, etc., out of the reach of children—and be sure that they are out of their reach.

Water cannot satisfy the thirst which attends cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa and some other forms of disease; in fact, drinking cold water seems to increase the thirst and induce other disagreeable sensations; but this thirst will be perfectly and pleasantly subdued by eating a comparatively small amount of ice, swallowing it in as large pieces as practicable and as much as is wanted.

A French doctor recommends the following process for curing freckles: After the skin has been well washed and dried, the folds of the skin are drawn out with the left hand, and, with the right, carbolic acid is painted on the speckle and allowed to dry. During some days the spots appear more evident than before the application of the acid, and a kind of epidermic scale is formed. In seven or eight days the scale falls off; the skin thus exposed is of a rose color, but afterward becomes white.

To Cure Sneezing.

A correspondent of the *British Medical Journal* says: "During the recent rapid changes of temperature I caught a severe cold in my head, accompanied by almost incessant sneezing. My unfortunate nose gave me no rest. The slightest impact of cold air, or passing from the outside air into a warm room, equally brought on a fit of sneezing. In vain I snuffed camphor and pulsatilla; the light catarrh still triumphed over me. At length I resolved to see what the maintenance of a uniform temperature would do toward diminishing the irritability of my Schneiderian membrane, and accordingly I plugged my nostrils with cotton wool. The effect was instantaneous; I sneezed no more. Again and again I tested the efficacy of this simple remedy, always with the same result. However near I was to a sneeze, the introduction of the pledgets stopped it at once. Nor was there any inconvenience from their presence, making them sufficiently firm not to tickle, and yet leaving them sufficiently loose to easily breathe through. This is really worth knowing, for incessant sneezing is among the greatest of smaller ills, and it seems only a rational conclusion to hope that this simple plan may furnish the most efficient remedy against one of the most distressing symptoms of hay fever.

The government of Newfoundland was obliged last year to spend one-tenth of its whole income for the relief of the fishing population.

THE DOCTORS OF CHINA.

WHAT IS TAUGHT THEM AND HOW THEY USE THEIR LEARNING.

Queer Ideas About Human Anatomy—Diagnosis Limited to Pulse Reading—Favorite Remedies.

Surgeon George W. Wood, of the United States Navy, has been investigating the study and science of medicine in China. He finds that the profession has no scientific knowledge. Medical literature consists largely of elaborate records of the effects of various doses.

The study of anatomy in China is something funny. This branch is taught by diagrams. The Chinese doctors never dissect. According to the charts which represent Chinese ideas of the internal organs which have been handed down from ages back, the trachea or windpipe goes to the heart and from there three tubes radiate to the liver, spleen and kidneys. The œsophagus or food passage goes to the stomach. Even a Chinaman could hardly miss that connection.

The lungs are represented as hanging to the spinal column and as being white in color, perforated with holes for letting in air. The kidneys are likewise hitched to the backbone. The small intestines play the part of a connection between the heart and bladder, while the large intestines are attached to the lungs. The spleen connects with the stomach as a kind of ell, and the liver, according to Chinese anatomy, is an immense organ with seven lobes. Such a thing as the nervous system is not known.

Chinese medical books teach that the chest is the vital centre, the seat of joy, pleasure and health. In the brain is located the principle of perfection. The liver is the abode of the soul, and controls the formation of schemes and enterprises. The gall bladder is the region whence comes the supply of courage.

There are nine divisions of diseases recognized by the Chinese profession. They are considered distinct. Separate instruction is given on each class, and specialists devote themselves to one of these divisions. These classes are as follows:

1. Those affecting the pulse feebly.
2. Those affecting the pulse violently.
3. Those arising from cold.
4. Female diseases.
5. Cutaneous diseases.
6. Diseases requiring acupuncture.
7. Ophthalmic affections.
8. Diseases of the mouth and adjacent parts.
9. Diseases of the bones.

The materia medica of the Chinese profession is something stupendous. The Pan Ts'o, their standard work, is in thirty-eight volumes. It presents 11,896 formulæ, into the make up of which over 1,000 substances enter. While there is almost no end to Chinese drugs, there are some substances which are favorites in the practice. Among these are claws and bones of the tiger and other wild animals, the cuttle fish, dragon's teeth, fossils, the hide, horn and bones of the elephant and rhinoceros, the scorpion, snake skins, soot and so on.

A favorite remedy known as "the tincture of five poisons" is made by steeping scorpions, snakes and other venomous creatures in samshu. This is given for fever, rheumatism and catarrh. In some parts of China it is considered the very highest degree of philanthropy for the rich to place this tincture at their doors, to be used without cost by the poor. Gunpowder, termed "fine drug," is used as a vermifuge. A sensible remedy, which is of comparatively recent introduction among more enlightened people, is the gizzard of a common fowl, prescribed for dyspepsia. But the great cure-all with the Chinese is ginseng root. The resemblance which the roots often bear to the human form, either as the result of natural growth or skillful trimming, is given as the reason for the Chinese faith in the universal efficacy of this drug. Large and choice specimens of the root are carefully preserved in embroidered coverings and enclosed in cases of varying sizes, the whole being locked in brass bound chests. An extraordinarily fine specimen is worth $500. The hunting of these roots is pursued with all the ardor of gold seeking.

The Chinese have little use for surgery. They resort to cupping and leeching and lancing on a small scale, and that is about as far as they go. Morbid growths are removed with what is known as "the five tigers' specific," a composition of sulphate of iron, alum, nitrate of potash, metalic mercury verditer. In only one respect is their surgery heroic. They will shove a needle into the body anywhere about as far as it will go.

The pulse is almost entirely relied upon in making a diagnosis and is the subject of elaborate teaching and study. The physician in the presence of his patient does little more than examine the pulse of both wrists, and in the case of a female is permitted to make this examination only, the arms being protruded from behind a screen. They are played upon at three points, from each of which the learned man gets twenty-four indications. These give positive information of the organ involved, and its exact condition enables him to give a prognosis, and even to determine the sex before birth. This examination is made with great solemnity.

The "three pulses" commencing at the hand are designated as inch, bar and cubit, and the sympathy existing between the pulse and the internal organs enables the doctor to reach his conclusions according to the following:

LEFT WRIST.

Inch lightly pressed gives the state of small intestines.
Inch lightly pressed gives the state of the heart.
Bar lightly pressed gives the state of gall bladder.
Bar lightly pressed gives the state of liver.
Cubit lightly pressed gives the state of urinary bladder.
Cubit lightly pressed gives the state of kidneys.

RIGHT WRIST.

Inch lightly pressed gives the state of large intestines.
Inch lightly pressed gives the state of lungs.
Bar lightly pressed gives the state of stomach.
Bar lightly pressed gives the state of spleen.

The Chinese are great consumers of medicine, and drug stores abound. The city walls are thickly placarded with advertisement of remedies. A doctor is generally selected by lot, and this settled, a contract is entered into for medicine and advice until a cure is effected. The larger the fee the greater the doses expected. Medicine is furnished in great boluses of herbs and roots and is administered by the quart.—*Globe-Democrat.*

The Bore.

He was positive and emphatic, and could talk a man rheumatic, for his thoughts were quite insufferably unique;
He would spout forth like a geyser, or a circus advertiser with his vast untraveled solitudes of cheek.
He would yank into the sanctum, where so many cranks had yanked 'em, and propound his wealth of proud preposterous lore,
While the editor and devil lost their perpendicular bevel and rolled in writhing torment on the floor!
He would go and bore his grocer who couldn't answer, "yes" nor "no, sir," for he gave no time for parley or reply;
And sinner, saint and deacon, when he came at once would weaken, and extend their folded white wings and sail away to die.

—*Lynn Union.*

Strikes.

The first strike that a boy experiences is generally from his mother's slipper.

Big strikes are always applauded in a league ball game.

The blacksmith has to strike for a living.

"Strikes" are an every day occurrence in ball alleys.

Lightning never strikes twice in the same place; and there's where lightning differs from prize fighters.

The gold miner is happy when he strikes "pay dirt." The heavier the strike the happier the miner.

Disease strikes hard, but Death is the boss striker.

Doesn't the Bible encourage strikes where it says: "If a man strike thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also." The literal meaning of which is: "Give him a chance for another strike."

The poet Halleck must have been in sympathy with strikers or he never would have written:

"Strike till the last armed foe expires,
Strike for your altars and your fires,
Strike for the green graves of your sires."

A Boston artist is painting a life-sized portrait of Slugger Sullivan in ring costume. It will no doubt be a striking likeness.

If it were not for strikes there would be no assault and battery cases in the courts.

If horses could only strike back at brutal drivers who at times strike them so unmercifully there would be fewer of these striking drivers.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Snuff in the South.

The use of snuff as chewing tobacco is almost unknown in South Carolina, at least above Columbia. It is extensively consumed in Georgia and North Carolina, but even the largest merchants in the upper part of South Carolina do not sell a package of snuff in a year. Very little snuff is sold in any part part of the Palmetto State. In North Carolina Scotch snuff is the favorite variety, but Georgia and Alabama prefer the purest Maccaboy. In all sections of the South the sale of snuff for "dipping" purposes is annually increasing.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Clergymen and physicians recommend Hall's Hair Renewer for diseases of the scalp and hair

Ayer's Ague Cure neutralizes the miasmatic poison which causes fever and ague.

In China the fee for medical attendance is from five to ten cents a visit.

Breach, Rupture, or Hernia.
Cures guaranteed in the worst cases. No knife or truss treatment. Pamphlet and references, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

In some parts of Mexico precious woods are so plentiful that the natives build pig-styes of rosewood logs.

Don't You Know
that you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh? Don't you know that it may lead to consumption, to insanity, to *death*? Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that while the thousand and one nostrums you have tried have utterly failed that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy. All druggists.

A recent "duelists' dinner" at Pesth, each guest had fought at least six duels.

They Will Not Do It.
Those who once take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" will never consent to use any other cathartic. They are pleasant to take and mild in their operation. Smaller than ordinary pills and inclosed in glass vials; virtues unimpaired. By druggists.

ONE of the most extensive chicken raisers in Pennsylvania is named Hatch.

Man, woman or child attacked with Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Gravel or Urinary complaints should use the best weapon—Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure. It goes right to the spot. Price 25c, $1.00.

Hints to Consumptives.
Consumptives should use food as nourishing as can be had, and in a shape that will best agree with the stomach and taste of the patient.

Out-door exercise is earnestly recommended. If you are unable to take such exercise on horseback or on foot, that should furnish no excuse for shutting yourself in-doors, but you should take exercise in a carriage, or in some other way bring yourself in contact with the open air.

Medicines which cause expectoration must be avoided. For five hundred years physicians have tried to cure Consumption by using them, and have failed. Where there is great derangement of the secretions, with engorgement of air-cells, there is always profuse expectoration. Now Piso's Cure removes the engorgement and the derangement of the secretions, and consequently (and in this way only) diminishes the amount of matter expectorated. This medicine does not dry up a cough, but removes the cause of it.

When it is impossible from debility or other causes to exercise freely in the open air, apartments occupied by the patient should be so ventilated as to ensure the constant accession of fresh air in abundance.

The surface of the body should be sponged as often as every third day with tepid water and a little soft-soap. (This is preferable to any other.) After thoroughly drying, use friction with the hand moistened with oil, Cod-Liver or Olive is the best. This keeps the pores of the skin in a soft, pliable condition, which contributes materially to the unloading of waste matter from the system through this organ. You will please recollect we cure the disease by enabling the organs of the system to perform their functions in a normal way, or, in other words, we remove obstructions, while the recuperative powers of the system cure the disease.

We will here say a word in regard to a cough in the forming stage, where there is no constitutional or incurable disease. A cough may or may not foreshadow serious evil; take it in its mildest form, to say the least, it is a nuisance, and should be abated.

A cough is unlike any other symptom of disease. It stands a conspirator, with threatening voice, menacing the health and existence of a vital organ. Its first approach is in whispers unheeded, and at first too often unheeded, but in time it never fails to run itself understood—never fails to claim the attention of those on whom it calls.

If you have a cough without disease of the lungs or serious constitutional disturbance, so much the better, as a few doses of Piso's Cure will be all you may need, while if you are far advanced in Consumption, several bottles may be required to effect a permanent cure.

A Cure of Pneumonia.
Mr. D. H. Barnaby, of Owego, N. Y., says that his daughter was taken with a violent cold which terminated with Pneumonia, and all the best physicians gave the case up and said she could live but a few hours at most. She was in this condition when a friend recommended Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and advised her to try it. She accepted it as a last resort, and was surprised to find that it produced a marked change for the better, and by persevering in its use a cure was effected.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits, general debility, in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Wm. Black, Abingdon, Iowa, was cured of cancer of the eye by Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic, which cures all blood disorders and diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. The best tonic and appetizer known. 50 cents.

One *Hop Plaster* will do the work of a dozen bottles of dirty liniment or salve. Kills pain. O! what a sharp pain! Apply a *Hop Porous Plaster* and experience relief and cure. 25 cts.

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

It Won't Bake Bread
In other words, we do not claim that Hood's Sarsaparilla will do impossibilities. We tell you plainly what it has done, and submit proofs from sources of unquestioned reliability, and ask you frankly if you are suffering from any disease or affection caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Our experience warrants us in assuring you that you will not be disappointed in the result.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, which I have had for the last nine or ten years, suffering terribly. It has now entirely cured me."—Mrs. A. Norton, Chicopee, Mass.

"After suffering many years with kidney complaint, I was recommended by my pastor, Rev. J. P. Stone, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done me more good than anything else."—Edwin C. Currier, Dalton, N. H.

"My wife thinks there is nothing like Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we are never without it in the house."—F. H. Latimer, Syracuse, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

If you are Dyspeptic, billious, rheumatic, gouty, debilitated, consumptive, constipated, or in anywise out of sorts, provide yourself with a half dozen bottles of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters; take it twice or thrice a day, and keep *fighting disease* until you have not an ache or a physical trouble of any kind remaining. The result is sure.

No less than a year's subscription awaits the man at this office who will invent a style of saw that won't make eight times as much noise while being used to carve up a little wood for breakfast Sunday morning as it does any other morning.—*Estelline (Dak.) Bell.*

Salt in India.

There are weeds that can be eaten by people in distress, but salt is indispensable to make them bearable. Salt is, however, a government monopoly and a costly luxury to the poor East Indians. England sells for from $15 to $20 salt whose cost value is $1. Next to water, salt is a necessity of Indian diet. Many used to make "earth salt" by washing saline earth found on the surface, and to boil their food in the liquid. For this they were punished. They stole out at night to lick it up from the earth in the dark, and then police destroyed the "salt licks."

The English sparrow has made its appearance in California.

TIRED, WORN AND WEARY.

Who can account for that tired, worn and weary feeling? It is not caused by mental or manual labor.—Waking in the morning unrefreshed!—Often with aching bones—Bad taste in the mouth—Sometimes bad breath.—There may be no pain in the back,—But there is a feeling of goneness—Approaching pain,—Inactivity;—The body and mind lack strength;—A recumbent position is preferred.—The mind acts in sympathy with the body,—And cannot concentrate on any subject—Loses its usual force.

YOU WANT A SPRING MEDICINE

To remove impurities from the Blood—undigested and decaying matter from the system.
To prevent or remove Blotches, Pimples, Rashes, Boils and all kinds of SKIN ERUPTIONS.
To protect the system from Bilious attacks and remove all malarial taint that may be lurking in the by-ways of disease.

To Fortify the System

against the approach of diseases peculiar to the weather, tone the Stomach and remove all refuse matter from the system.
Restore Lost Appetite, remove Blotches and Skin Eruptions and give a Clear, Healthy glow to the Skin.
Remove all Malarial Symptoms and insure good health.

Burdock Blood Bitters

is not a BEVERAGE nor a preparation of which the fundamental principle is the "Purging Aloes," but a purely Vegetable Medicine, particularly adapted to SPRING COMPLAINTS.

YOUR BLOOD